The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII......NO. 2284. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP WESER.

Dreadful Catastrophe in a London Theatre.

SECOND PARDON OF MONTALEMBERT.

The Chess Match Between Anderssen and Morphy---Triumph of Morphy.

The Spanish Press on the President's Message.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SERVIA.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Advancing—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 96 5-8@96 3-4.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Line—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 1, arrived at Halifax at 10½ o'clock this forenoon.

The *Niagara* reports, Jan. 7, lat. 51°, long. 33°, passed the Danish brigantine *Adonis*, bound west.

The screw-steamer *Jura*, for New-York, sailed on the morning of the 1st.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston Dec. 15, *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 11:30 P. M. of the 25th.

The screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Portland Dec. 18, arrived at Liverpool at 3½ A. M. on the 29th

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York Dec. 18, arrived at Liverpool at 7½ A. M. on the 30th.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York Dec. 12, arrived at Southampton Dec. 27, *en route* for Hamburg.

The screw-steamship *Bremen*, from New-York Dec. 18, arrived at Southampton Dec. 30, *en route* for Bremen.

The screw steamer *Weser*, from Bremen for New-York, put into Queenstown on the 26th of December, with pumps choked and leaking. She had thrown part of her cargo overboard. From the 16th to the 23d she experienced a hurricane, was thrown on her beam ends, sprung a leak, and had seven feet of water in the engine-room, putting out the fires, &c. The coal-bunkers broke adrift and choked the pumps. Temporary pumps were then constructed, and, after vigorous exertion on the part of those on board, steam was again got up and the vessel succeeded in reaching Queenstown.

The departure of the steamship *Circassian* from Galway had been postponed till the 8th of January.

The bark *Oakland*, of Bath, Me., from Charleston for Liverpool was struck by lightning Dec. 19, and caught fire. The crew left her in three boats about 200 miles from Cape Clear. One boat containing the chief officer and four of the crew was picked up and had arrived at Milford Haven. The other boats had not been heard of.

The Hon. E. M. Erskine is transferred from the Secretaryship of the British Legation at Washington to Stockholm, and is succeeded by W. Irvine, late first paid attaché at Vienna.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the question of the right of search, thinks the only way out of the difficulty is a declaration that the Slave-trade is piracy. This, however, the Americans will not do, and the French will not do. Thus, therefore, we go on wasting the precious lives of English sailors upon that coast of Africa, where one rescued negro cannot be shown as a set-off against ten dead Englishmen, where our impotent force has become a mockery and our blind and useless zeal a jest.

The honors which were being paid to the midshipman Prince at every port entered by the *Euryalus*, had awakened a strong protest from the English Press, and a generally expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple midshipman.

The affair of the steamer *Washington* at Nicaragua had given rise to editorials in the English Press. The *Times*, after recounting the features of the case, concludes as follows:

"We may remark that this style of communication in which at every difficulty war is denounced, reflects no credit on American good sense, and cannot even give them any real reputation for courage. A collision between the armed forces of England and America, would be an event fraught with terrible consequences, and perhaps a long and bloody war would be carried on in the most ferocious spirit, with the ruin of a vast trade, and a check to the progress of both hemispheres would be the result. A struggle between two such peoples would bring into play animosities which would be all the more bitter for relationship. To be continually talking of war, is a proof that a nation has not weighed its consequences. We who have experience of it, and who, as history proves, do not shrink from it when it is necessary, have learned not to take in vain the name of the 'God of Battles.'"

The *Daily News* thinks the American Government had better take especial care of General Walker and his followers as the best method of preventing similar occurrences in future, and suggests that Sir William Ouseley's presence in the *Valorous* ought to have assured politicians at Washington that there was no insult or mistake in the case.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at the Victoria Theatre, London, on the 27th. Just before the termination of an afternoon performance, and when the gallery stairs were crowded with the evening audience waiting for admission, a false alarm of fire was raised and a panic set in, during which the pressure on the gallery stairs was such that sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death, while many more were injured. The theatre is situated in a very low neighborhood, and so rapidly did the excitement abate that the evening performance was proceeded with as usual.

The Earl of Carlisle had delivered a strong Anti-Slavery speech at a meeting at Leeds on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Barnum had made his first appearance in London as a lecturer at St. James' Hall. The hall was crowded to excess, and the newspapers generally speak flatteringly of Mr. Barnum's essay. His theme was "Money-Making."

The deputation appointed by the meeting in Dublin for promoting the mail service between Galway and New-York had waited on Lord Eglinton, who told the deputation that he desired to promote the project, but there were considerable difficulties, as the granting of a subsidy depended upon Parliament. He would speak favorably to Lord Derby.

The investigation at Cork of the charges against the arrested members of the Phœnix Club had resulted in six prisoners being committed for trial without bail, and nine admitted to bail to appear at the Assizes. The result of the investigation was not deemed satisfactory by the Government, and a Government official was specially delegated to watch the proceedings of the investigation in Belfast, which was progressing. The counsel for the prisoners protested against the examination taking place in the common jail, and withdrew from the case in consequence, leaving the prisoners undefended.

The close of the year had occasioned an extremely active demand for money for short periods, and 3½ per cent. was occasionally paid for loans on Government Securities, while in the open Discount market the terms were rather above the Bank minimum. The pressure was not likely to last beyond the 1st instant, when numerous payments would be made on Government account. The funds had been dull.

Messrs. Peschelins & Co., worsted spinners, at Sprague, had stopped, with liabilities of £80,000; and Mr. P. Popps, oil merchant at Antwerp, had suspended.

The ship *Kent* had reached London from Melbourne with £390,000 in gold.

The French Emperor in renewing his first decision grants to M. de Montalembert a remission of the sentence definitely announced against him by the Court of Appeal. His Majesty also grants a pardon to M. Donniol, the editor of the *Correspondent*.

The *Moniteur* contains a dispatch dated Shanghae, Nov. 8, announcing that Lord Elgin had gone up the River Yang-tze-Kiang with five vessels, two of which were gun-boats.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes:

"I am able to state very confidently that the Court of the Tuilleries, within the last two or three days, caused Lord Derby's Government to be officially informed that, in case England should think fit to take any measures to counteract the American policy indicated in certain parts of President Buchanan's Message, she may rely upon the support of France to the utmost extent."

M. Troplong had been appointed President, and Marshal D'Hilliers, General Angely, and the Duke of Malakoff Vice-Presidents of the French Senate for 1859.

It is rumored that troubles have broken out among the Kabyles, and Gen. McMahon has left Paris to resume the command of the Army in Algeria.

Some few of the victims of the law of public safety, who were transported by General Espinasse, will probably be allowed to return to France on the occasion of the new year.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks it highly probable that the Paris Conference will soon be convoked, on account of the trouble in Servia.

The chess match between Paul Morphy and Professor Anderssen, at Paris, had resulted in the triumph of the American champion. The score at the close stood as follows: Morphy, 7; Anderssen, 2; drawn, 2.

The *Moniteur* of Dec. 31 announces that the Emperor has granted a full pardon or commutation of sentence to 164 persons who have been convicted at the Sessions, or by the ordinary tribunals, two of whom had been condemned to death.

The French Three per Cents. on the 31st opened at 73f. 5c. and closed at 72f. 9c.

The Madrid *Peninsular Correspondante* says:

"The news which the electric telegraph has brought concerning the Message of the President of the United States has produced a great sensation in this city, and has already been commented on by the daily journals in a tone of offended national pride, which might naturally be expected."

The *Dia* asserts that the declaration of Mr. Buchanan provokes laughter rather than anger, and says that if he endeavors to make himself the apostle of the infamous American fillibusterism, it will probably cost him as dear as it has done all those who have tried to realize their ridiculous schemes. As to buying the Spanish Antilles, it says that only a man who knows nothing of Spain and Spaniards could mention such an absurdity.

The *Monarquia* considers President Buchanan's Message mere election clap-trap, and a continuation of that which he made at Ostend to obtain for himself partisans for the Presidency, but thinks some other Democrat may outbid him, and that they may lead to serious complications. It believes that more fillibustering expeditions will be connived at, but it argues that if the little Republic of Costa Rica was able to defeat Walker who took over to Nicaragua a much larger force than any likely to go to Cuba, little fear need be entertained about Cuba, garrisoned by the flower of the Spanish army, and provided with a flotilla large enough to cut off all supplies. The *Monarquia* concludes with the following piece of fine writing, which expressed, however, the national feeling:

"Are there still in Spain men who believe that the United States are able to snatch Cuba from us. Our national pride rebels against such an idea. The nation which first planted the Cross on the American Continent, which overthrew Empires, and then gave them her civilization and her laws, which still waves her glorious standard over the splendid beauty of the Antilles, can never believe that day will come when the Apalachian Vulture will pounce on Cuba. Spain would conquer or die before she permitted such a catastrophe, and would, even upon burning ruins, wave till the last, the standard of old Spain, a standard which may perhaps be torn by the artillery of those mercenaries, without God and without law, but which, till the last, will be resplendent with majesty and glory."

Reports had been current of differences between the Papal and French Governments, but were contradicted.

A levy of 18,000 men was spoken of in Naples.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent has reason to believe that negotiations are going on by which the French garrison may remove from Rome and occupy Civita Vecchia, whilst the Austrian garrison will confine itself to Ancona only.

A serious disturbance, amounting almost to an *émeute*, had taken place at Milan. It was originated by an altercation between some people and some soldiers. The people began to unpave the streets, but order was restored without difficulty.

Cremona and Lodi are reported in a state of agitation.

One hundred millions of one florin notes, new currency, are to be issued in Austria. This will prevent a loan. The Vienna Bank has resolved to resume cash payments in full on the 3d of January.

A Vienna telegram announces the death of its Archduchess Marie Anne.

The *Gazette* of Corfu contains a dispatch from Sir E. B. Lytton, which says:

"Her Majesty's Government do not entertain the desire, as indeed they do not possess the power, to occupy Corfu or Paxo as colonies under the British crown, nor does it enter into the views of the Government to appeal to Europe for the abrogation of the treaty under which England has hitherto extended, and will extend, to the Ionian Islands a protection which is required for the interests of Europe, and which is far more effective than any that could be afforded by the sovereignty of Greece."

Sir E. B. Lytton says that the grievances need but be temperately stated to insure the best efforts to find a remedy for them, and he trusts that the Ionians will not be diverted by visionary and impracticable schemes from the opportunities offarded them by Mr. Gladstone's mission.

The Russian Government has appointed Consuls at Canton, and is about to establish a Naval station in China.

A letter from Jaffa, dated Dec. 2, says that no punishment has been inflicted on the five Mussulmen arrested for the murder of an American family in the neighborhood of Jaffa. The Americans have threatened to bombard Jaffa if justice be not executed, and if they keep their word they will have to come to that extremity. The guilty parties are at Beyrout, and may possibly escape.

Advices from Constantinople to the 22d state that a change of Ministry has been postponed. Ali Pacha is strongly supported by Austria, but violent scenes had taken place in the Council. Feruk Khan refuses any other place in the Ministry than that of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The reconciliation of Affghanistan with Persia has taken place.

Important insurrectionary movements are reported in Servia. Advices from Belgrade say that on the 22d the National Assembly requested the Prince of Servia to abdicate. The Prince promised to send a reply on the 29th, but for his personal safety sought refuge in a Turkish fortress. The National Assembly then declared him dismissed, because in its opinion he left the country without a Government, and he was regarded in the light of a fugitive. The National Assembly then proclaimed Prince Mililsh, Prince of the Servians. A provisional government was formed. The army had exhibited opposition towards Prince Milisch, but a military counter revolutionary movement was prevented. Prince Alexander, who remains in the Turkish fortress, protested against the proclamation for his dethronement, that Austria was remaining neutral, but was sending reinforcements to her troops on the frontiers of Servia.

A Vienna telegram says that two regiments have left for Semlin.

The Calcutta mail of Nov. 22, had reached England, and the American portion of it is conveyed by the *Niagara*. The details of the news was unimportant. Freights at Calcutta were entirely nominal.

There is no later news from China than that sent out by the *Africa*, but further details state, in regard to the Customs Tariff, that almost all articles are admitted with a duty of 30 taels per box.

Trade at Canton had taken a fair start and six ships had left Whampoa for London.

The total tonnage in China was only 400 tons more than at the same time last year.

Singapore, Nov. 23—Produce in good demand; imports unaltered. Freights dull. Exchange 4s.11¼d.@4s. 11½d.

At Canton the demand for imports was brisk.

At Shanghæ a good business was being done in silks. In Teas there was no change. Exchange 6s. 6d.@6s. 8½d.

The Foo-Chow-Foo Tea market was rather quiet.

United States Commissioner Reed was about to proceed from Shanghæ to Hong Kong in the United States steamer *Powhatan*, which had arrived at Woosing from Japan.

The steamer *Mississippi* and frigate *Germantown* were at Hong Kong, and the steamer *Minnesota* was at Shanghae.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to Nov. 20. The small-pox was decreasing. At Cape Town fifteen hundred deaths had occurred from it, principally among the colonial population. A serious drought was prevailing on the frontier. The Livingstone Expedition had been heard of up to Oct. 4.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, Saturday.

The quarterly revenue returns, published to-day, show an increase of receipts for the quarter, over the same time last quarter, of £1,125,496. The year shows a net decrease of £4,000,147, which is more than accounted for by the reduction in Income tax.

The *Times'* City Article, dated Friday evening, congratulates the country on the hopeful appearance of matters at the opening of the year, as contrasted with last January, and predicts a calm money market for the year.

There was more demand for discount at the Bank on Friday, than on any previous day throughout the year.

In the Stock Exchange there was a better supply, and loans were again obtainable at two and a half per cent.

The Funds opened at the depressed quotations of Thursday and experienced only a temporary improvement. The extreme range of Consols throughout the year was five per cent.

The *Daily News* reports the funds very inactive, but steadier than on Thursday. The extreme fluctuation was limited to one-eighth per cent. In most of the other departments of the stock exchange firmness prevailed. In the discount market an unusually brisk demand was experienced, and on Friday, the choicest paper could be negotiated at the bank minimum, but in the majority of instancess higher terms were demanded.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton—The *Broker's Circular* states the sales of Cotton for the week at about 56,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 3,000 for export. The market opened with a declining tendency, but closed steady and with more confidence. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales of which 1,000 were to exporters, the market closing quiet but steady; Orleans fair, 7¾d.; do. Middling, 7d.; Mobiles fair 7 3-16d.; do. middling, 6⅞d.; Uplands, fair, 7d.; do. middling, 6 1-16d. The Annual Cotton Statement shows the following ascertained facts: Stock in port, 349,000 bales, of which 265,000 are American. These figures are 36,000 bales in excess of the estimated stock. The total imports of the year foot up 2,334,000 bales, being an increase of 80,000 over the receipts of 1857.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Holders were demanding an advance on previous prices. For Indian goods there was a very active demand.

Breadstuffs—Breadstuffs were buoyant with an advancing tendency, with the exception of Flour, which was very dull. Wheat and Corn have both advanced slightly on all grades. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Flour is nominally unchanged. They quote Western, 19s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. Wheat firm at an advance of 2d., chiefly on the fine sorts; Red Western, 4s.6d.@6s.5d.; White, do., 5s.10d.@6s.4d.; White Southern, 6s.9d.@7s.6d. Corn firm and advanced 1s, chiefly on White, which sells at 32s.@33s.; Yellow, 28s.@29s.; Mixed, 27s.@28s.

Provisions—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and James McHenry, quote Provisions generally dull. Beef heavy, and the current quotations maintained with difficulty. Pork dull. Bacon firm, and holders are demanding an advance on Irish sorts. Lard firm, but quiet, and selling at retail for 56s. Tallow steady, Butchers' Association selling for 52s.

Produce—The Produce Market had been closed during the week, and the usual circular was not issued. Various authorities, however, report Resin buoyant and scarce; common had advanced, and 5s. 1d.@5s. 4d. was asked at the close. Spirits Turpentine was dull, at 39s. Sugar firm. Pot Ashes dull, at 29s.; Pearls steady. Quercitron Bark inactive, and unaltered in price. Oils inactive, and sales quite unimportant. Cloverseed in good demand, at 51s.@52s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote Wheat firm; white American, 40s.@42s.; red, 36s.@40s. Iron steady; Welsh Rails, £6 10s.; do. Bars, £6 5s. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. For Linseed Cakes there was an improved demand; New-York manufacture, £10 5s.; Boston do. £9 15s. Fish Oils inactive, and sales small. Linseed Oil firm, at 30s. Teas firm; Congous, 11¼d. Spelter had advanced to £23 10s.

Money.—Money was very active at 2½@3 ℔ cent. Consols closed at 96⅝@96¾ for the account ex-dividend. Bar Silver is quoted at 5s. ⅞d.; Dollars, 5s. ¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased since the last report to the amount of £182,000.

American Stocks.—Baring Brothers report the market quiet. United States Fives, new loan, 95; do. bonds, '68, 101½, ex dividend; Massachusetts Fives, 103; Maryland Fives, 96; Pennsylvania Fives, 84; do. bonds, '77, 87½@88; Tennessee Sixes, 86; Virginia Fives, '88, 86, ex dividend; Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 93; New-York Central Sevens, 92; do. Sixes, 84; Erie Sevens, convertibles, 70; Illinois Central Bonds. 81.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report that Stocks have experienced an average business, without undergoing any quotable change. In Railroad Securities but a limited business doing at prices not materially changed:

United States 6 ℔ cents, '68	102	@104
United States 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	95¼	@ 95½
Alabama 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	96	@ 98
Massachusetts 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	103	@104
Mississippi 5 ℔ cent. Union Bank Bonds	16	@ 18
Ohio 6 ℔ cents. Stock, 1876	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Stock	83	@ 85
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Bonds. 1877	87	@ 87½
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	84	@ 86
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1886	87	@ 89
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1889	86	@ 88
Boston 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	90	@ 92
Boston 4½ ℔ cent. Bonds	93	@ 95
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Freeland, 1860	80	@ 82
Freeland 6 ℔ cents	79	@ 81
Illinois Central Railroad	34	@32 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1869	84	@ 86
Michigan Central Shares	50	@ 55
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent	83	@ 85
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent	91	@ 93
New-York Central Shares	77	@ 79
New-York and Erie Shares	16	@ 18
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent., 1st mort. 1867	86	@ 88
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 2d mt. convt. 1859	80	@ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mort., 1883	70	@ 72
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. convt., '78-62	45	@ 48
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	45	@ 48
Panama Railroad Bonds	99	@100
Panama Railroad Bonds	—	@ 86
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ cent. 1st mort., '80	92	@ 94

The London *Times* of Saturday says Illinois Central Shares are slightly higher, and quotes sales at 32 discount; also, sales of Pennsylvania Central 6s, second mortgage, at 93.

HAVRE MARKETS.

Havre, Dec. 29.—There has been quite a panic in our Cotton market, but it has become more settled. The sales of the week, up to last evening, foot up 8,000 bales. *Tres ordinaire*, 102f. Holders are still offering freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Stock at this port 125,000 bales. Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue favorable. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; sales of American Flour for export have been made at 23f. 50c.@25f. Ashes dull for both sorts, and prices weak. Coffee quiet. Whale Oil firmer. Rice quiet, and quotations nominal. Whalebone firm but quiet.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 1—2 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, from New-York, Dec 22, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

This being a holiday there is nothing doing in the Cotton market.

Breadstuffs and other articles are quiet.

Sailed for New-York, *Oneco* and *Calhoun*; for New-Orleans: *H. M. Hayes* and *St. Patrick*; and for Charleston, *C. Parkhill*.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

Consols close very firm at yesterday's quotations.

Sailing of the Niagara to Boston.

HALIFAX, Wedneday, Jan. 13.

The royal mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 1 o'clock, this afternoon, for Boston where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) evening about 9 o'clock P. M.

Mexico—Interesting from Tampico.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has been favored by a commercial house of that city with the following extract from a letter, dated

TAMPICO, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

The Spanish difficulty was patched up in this place on the 1st inst., though not in a very creditable manner on the part of the Spanish residents of this place.

A naval force of three British vessels have visited this district within the past six days, and departed for Vera Cruz, viz.: ship *Arachne*, Commander Graham; steamer *Tartar*, Captain Dunlap; *Devastation*, Capt. Wake.

At Vera Cruz they are to receive instructions for the government of their future operations from the English Legation at the City of Mexico.

It is understood that they are to coöperate with the French Squadron, now at Vera Cruz, in the adjustment of demands for late outrages committed by the revolutionary chiefs on the subjects of the two countries.

The United States ship *Saratoga*, Commander Turner, communicated with the United States Consul at this port on the 3d inst., and on the 7th departed for Vera Cruz.

Garza is now at the city of Victoria, and there are many surmises and speculative opinions as to his object of leaving this place, but they are all so vague that no reliance can be placed in them. One rumor is that he and Vidaurri intend to separate from Juarez, and proclaim a new Republic, to embrace several northern States.

[The purport of this interview has already been made public from the Rio Grande. It was to form a defensive league of the northern Mexican States, no against President Juarez, but against the reactionary influences of the capital.—Ed. Times.]

The Cincinnati Duel.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following additional information about the duel that didn't take place: "We have the most satisfactory assurances that Mr. Eugene De Forest Morgan, one of the principals involved in the duel difficulty with Mr. H. F. Baker, of Louisville, *was* at the Burnet House, in this city, on Wednesday last, as agreed upon in his reply to Mr. Baker, before he left Frankfort, accompanied by his friend, Mr. James Foley, of Covington. The insinuations on the part of Mr. Baker's friends, therefore, that he failed to "come to time," do Mr. Morgan injustice. We will add also, that upon learning of the arrest of Mr. Baker, Mr. Morgan was advised by his friends to cross the river to avoid a similar result in regard to himself, and that he prudently did so. We have now given both sides of the story, and propose to let the young gentlemen—both of whom are as brave as lions, for aught we know—settle the balance of the difficulty in their own way.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

The Postmaster-General's Plan for Rendering his Department Self-Sustaining.

Senator Slidell in Reply to Senator Douglas—Settlement of the Montgomery-English Difficulty—The Mexican News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Postmaster-General sent to the Senate today his reply to Senator Hunter's resolution calling for a plan which would render the Post-office Department self-sustaining. He first shows that he did not undertake the administration of the office with a view to its being a self-sustaining concern. Mr. Campbell had notified Congress that there would be a deficit of four millions. On closing up that year, Governor Brown found a deficit of four millions three hundred thousand dollars. The deficit next year will be seven millions. Governor Brown says the service must be reduced or the revenue increased. He suggests that the plan proposed by Mr. Hunter would increase the revenue six millions four hundred thousand dollars, provided the franking privilege be abolished; or to fall back on the law of 1845 would equalize the expenditures and the receipts of the Department. This law provides for five and ten cents postage. The Ocean and Overland Mail lines, he says, were never established with a view to revenue, but for great national purposes; therefore these should fall on the Treasury. Exclusive of these, a uniform five-cent postage, with the franking privilege abolished, would render the Department self-sustaining.

This reply was read and highly approved by Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Davidge had a long conference with the Department to-day on the subject of Ocean Mails.

The Mexican Legation have understood that Robles arranged for Miramon's election, as he could easily have called a junta composed of his own friends. Miramon may decline, when Robles will receive the support of Miramon's army. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

Senator Slidell, in the *Union* this morning, replies to the card of Senator Douglas, saying: "There is a paragraph in it which fairly admits the construction that he had denounced me in Chicago as a calumniator, on the authority of a statement imputed to Dr. Brainard, without ever calling on him to learn whether there was any foundation for his charge, when the event proves that Dr. Brainard, if called upon, would have shown the whole story a fabrication."

Mr. Slidell states the facts and circumstances under which he made his publication of Dec. 18, adding "In my judgment, they formed a very sufficient warrant for the declaration contained in it, that Mr. Douglas had authorized and countenanced anonymous attacks on me through a person officiating as his private Secretary.

Messrs. McKibbon and Adrian, the friends of Mr. Montgomery, and Messrs. Lane and Niblack, the friends of Mr. English, having, by consent of the parties, examined fully into the facts and circumstances attending the late difficulty between them, have come to the conclusion that while Mr. English evidently acted under the impression that an insult had been offered him calling for resentment, yet the evidence does not show that any insult had been offered which authorized the violence he used, and he having expressed to Mr. Montgomery his deep regret for what he had done, the friends of these parties think this apology sufficient, and have mutually accepted the terms as a final adjustment of the difficulty.

A private desptch from a reliable source in New-Orleans states that on the authority of information from Mexico that General Miramon was elected President by only four majority over Robles, and adds that it is uncertain whether Miramon will accept the office. While Juares is represented as firm at Vera Crux, nothing is said about the Liberals having taken Jalapa and Cordova.

The result of the contest between General Norris and Reary, Neafie & Co. for the contract for the machinery of the sloop-of-war at Philadelphia is that the latter is to retain the contract heretofore awarded.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—GREAT EMIGRATION SCHEME—THE GILA GOLD MINES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

Senator Wilson to-day made a very sensible, practical speech upon the Pacific Railroad, illustrating by abundant facts and figures the absurdity of many of the projects for the construction of that great work. He also administered a fearful castigation to Mr. Iverson for his Disunion speech of last week, and embraced the opportunity to show that men of his (Mr. W.'s) political faith were more national and liberal in their views than those who, like the Senator from Georgia, preach treason against the Union at every convenient opportunity. The Senator from Massachusetts further intimated to Mr. Iverson that the threats of disunion as the consequence of the election of Mr. Seward to the Presidency were not likely to induce Northern men to abandon him or any other statesman who has been faithful to his constituency.

The rumors, which for some time past have been current, indicating the existence in the United States of a collossal Emigration and Colonization Company, are well founded. I learn that the Company has been thoroughly organized, under the title of "The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association," and that it embraces within its membership quite a number of prominent and influential gentlemen and capitalists of New-York and of the South. Gen. C. F. Henningsen, of Nicaraguan fame, is well known as one of the leaders in this enterprise. Some inquiry has been made recently as to the reason for his frequent intercourse with Lieut. Mowry, the Delegate from Arizona. This is explained now by the fact that he has been engaged in negotiating for the purchase of large grants of land in Arizona, for the interest of the Company named. I learn further that the Company propose to send out a strong and well-appointed Colony to the new Territory very soon, under the lead of General Henningsen as Chief-Engineer.

Efforts have been made to disparage the accounts of rich gold placers on the Gila, by the statement that fifty disappointed miners had been met returning from the diggings. The fact that there were not five times that number returning is the best evidence that the mines were paying well, for no incident of life in California and Australia has been more marked than the constant return of croakers from the very localities in which more energetic or more fortunate men were taking out rapid fortunes. It has also been urged against the Gila mines that they cannot be worked with profit except by the construction of flumes and other conduits for distributing water, and that there is in the country no timber to be used for this purpose. Nothing can be more simple than to supply this necessity. Lumber of any description required can be bought at San Francisco at very low rates, and carried by water to the neighborhood of the mines *via* the Gulf of California and the Colorado and Gila Rivers.

I understand that Gen. Norris, the Philadelphia machinist, is stirring up a breeze in the Navy Department in regard to the award of contract for the construction of engines and boilers for the sloop-of war now constructing at that city. He charges that the drawings put in by him with his sealed bid were permitted to be used by his opposing bidder, to whom the contract was awarded, at a price $13,000 higher than the bid put in by Gen. Norris. Gen. N. entered his protest against such treatment, charging corruption. The Secretary, I am told, assured the General that if he would show corruption upon the part of Mr. Archibald, the Engineer-in-Chief, he would remove him. A meeting accordingly was arranged between the Secretary, Mr. Archibald, and the complainant—when the Engineer-in-Chief stated that the course he had pursued *was taken under the instructions of the Secretary himself*, which was at once admitted by Mr. Toucey. So the case stands. Certainly the affair seems to need explanation. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

No. 38—Lessee of Wm. C. French and wife *vs.* Wm. H. Spencer et al. Argument concluded for plaintiff.

No. 39—Smith, *vs.* John J. Orton. Argument commenced for aspellant and continued for appellee.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

[To Senators: It is respectfully suggested to Senators that their voices are inaudible in the gallery, when pitched in the same key they were wont to use in the old Chamber. This is especially the case during the morning hour, when, their voices failing to reach the *terzo cerchio*—the exalted circle assigned to the Press,—the business seems to be transacted in dumb show, and the proceedings have the appearance of a not very expressive pantomime.—Reporter.]

This morning after prayer, and the reading of the journal, a large number of memorials and resolutions in relation to mail routes and other routine business were presented.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, introduced a bill amending the existing acts on the Slave-trade. Its principal provisions are to hire ten steamers, to be manned, armed, equipped and considered as vessels of the Navy, to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, Cuba, Africa and elsewhere, where the President may judge an attempt is being made to carry on the Slave-trade; that any State may pass laws prohibiting the foreign or African Slave-trade within its limits; that no ship shall sail for the African coast without a clearance from the District Attorney, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate the ports of Africa where American Consuls shall reside, and where only commerce shall be carried on. The act repeals all acts incompatible with its provisions and appropriates a million of dollars for the expense of carrying out its provisions. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, introduced a bill to establish a line of steamers between American and British ports. Referred.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare a plan for raising revenue adequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government by the imposition of *specific* instead of *ad valorem* duties; also to supply a schedule containing all needful information on the subject of specific duties.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

The joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to pay the salaries of the Ministers to the Argentine Confederation, Costa Rica and Honduras, was taken up and passed—43 against 6.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, made a feeling reply to Mr. Iverson's remarks of yesterday. He defended the consistency of his antecedents, and said if devotion to the Union has caused his political immolation, he gloried in it as the proudest moment of his life. The offices he had held sufficed for his ambition, and some of them had been attained through scenes of anguish and peril. He would relieve Mr. Iverson's mind as to his (Houston's) having any aspirations for office, by saying he would not accept a nomination if it were offered by all the political parties. He had higher, nobler, tenderer duties. His life had been extended to sixty-five years, fifty-five of which devoted to the service of his country, entitled him to an honorable discharge. Having performed all his duties with fidelity, he wished to retire to his humble home, where the absence of wealth best suited his rugged nature. He concluded with severe but good-natured remarks, eliciting loud applause in the galleries, which the President promptly stopped.

Mr. Iverson said a few words in apology.

Mr. Ward took occasion to refer to the position of the party in Texas, with a view to show that that State was more in favor of disunion than Mr. Houston supposed.

A discursive debate then ensued on the Pacific Railroad bill, the pending question being Mr. Bigler's amendment to locate the eastern terminus between parallels 37 and 43.

Mr. Collamer spoke in opposition to the Southern route.

Mr. Broderick and Mr. Clark supported the Central route.

Mr. Douglas spoke against excluding any section of the country by limiting the parallels.

Without taking a vote upon the question, the Senate went into Executive Session, and upon the opening of the doors, adjourned.

MR. SEWARD'S SLAVE-TRADE BILL.

An act in addition to the acts which prohibit the Slave-trade.

Be it enacted, &c., That in addition to the armed vessels now employed in the service of the United States, the President be, and is hereby authorized, to engage any number not exceeding ten vessels, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and to cause them to be manned, armed and equipped, and to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States or Territories thereof, on the coast of Cuba, or coast of Africa, or elsewhere, when he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the Slave trade by citizens or residents of the United States, in contravention of the acts of Congress prohibiting the same—and the said steam vessels shall be deemed for the time being to belong to the Navy, and shall be commanded by officers of the Navy, and shall be employed with the same powers and for the same duties, and subject to the same directions as the armed vessels of the Navy under the act entitled an act in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade, approved March 3, 1819; and the officers and men employed therein shall be entitled to have in like cases the same prize moneys and bounties as are by law allowed to the officers and men belonging to the Navy and employed under the act last mentioned.

Section 2 enacts, &c., that the bounty authorized by the third section of said Act, to be paid in certain cases, shall, instead of $25, be $500, on the same conditions and in the same manner as mentioned in said Act.

Section 3 enacts that when any citizen or other person shall lodge information with the Attorney of a District, or of any State or Territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatto, or person of color, has been imported therein contrary to the provisions of such made and provided, or having been so imported into any other District shall be brought into such District, it shall be the duty of said Attorney forthwith to sue out and obtain from the Judges of the Circuit Court a warrant authorizing and directing the Marshal to find and bring before the Judge or Commissioner such negro, mulatto or other person of color wherever he may be found, together with the person in whose custody he may be, or who may have detained him under any claim or pretence whatever; and such Judge or Commissioner shall ascertain and examine the matter immediately upon the return of said warrant, and if it shall be ascertained by him that such negro, mulatto or other person of color has been brought in contrary to the true intent and meaning of the acts in such case made and provided, then such Judge or Commissiener shall direct the Marshal of said district to such negro, mulatto, or other person of color into his custody for safe keeping, subject to the order of the President of the United States; and the informer who shall have lodged the information, shall be entitled to receive over and above the portion of penalties accruing to him by the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of color, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the Marshal; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay or cause to be paid the aforesaid bounty upon the certificates of the Clerk of the Court for the district where the proceedings may have been had, with the seal of the officer thereto annexed, stating the number of negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, so delivered; and it shall further be the duty of said judge or commissioner, on finding the probable cause, to commit into custody the person in whose custody such negroes, mnlattoes or persons of color were found, for trial, according to law, provided, that any person aggrieved may appeal to the Circuit Court from such order, directing the delivery of such negro, mulatto, or person of color, on executing a bond to the United States in the penalty of three thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by the Judge or Commissioner, for each of such negroes, mulattoes or persons of color, conditional to return them to the Marshal, with all the costs, if such appeal shall be determined against him; and such appeal shall be tried by a Jury, if either party shall so require.

Section 4 enacts that it shall be lawful for any Legislature of any State to pass laws prohibiting the foreign or African Slave-trade within its limits, and to declare and enforce such penalties, forfeits and punishments therefor as it shall deem expedient—provided that such laws shall be compatible with the Constitution of the United States, and do not in any way defeat, modify or counteract the laws of the United States.

Section 5 enacts that no vessel shall hereafter sail or depart from any port or place within the United States for any place or part of the coast of Africa, until after her master or owner shall have given due notice of his intended voyage to the District-Attorney of the United States for the District; and thereupon said Attorney shall cause due search and examination to be made of said vessel, to be continued until her actual departure to ascertain whether she is designed directly or indirectly to be engaged in the African Slave-trade. Every vessel clearing or fitted out, or departing or attempting to depart from the United States in violation of this act, shall be forfeited, with her equipment, stores and appurtenances, to the United States, nor shall any vessel belonging to any citizen or resident of the United States on any pretext depart from any foreign port or country to the coast of Africa, when said vessel shall have been sold after her departure from the United States, with first returning to the United States and being duly registered anew in some port of the United States.

Section 6 enacts that the Secretary of the Treasury have power to designate such ports and places on the Coast of Africa as ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to the citizens or residents of the United States may visit, for the purposes of trade and other communication, and such vessels shall visit such ports and places and no other, and at every such port and place there shall be a Consul of the United States, and it shall be his right and duty to go on board every such vessel arriving there and examine the same, and if he shall find her engaged, prepared or intended to be engaged in the Slave-trade, or if the commander shall neglect or refuse to submit the vessel to such inspection, it shall be the duty of the consul to publish such vessel as engaged in a contraband trade, and such vessel, officers and crew, shall lose and forfeit all claim to any protection by the United States, in all cases whatever.

Section 7, enacts that all laws heretofore passed which are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8, enacts that a million of dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated to secure the execution of this act.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

On motion of Mr. Curry, of Alabama, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy furnish the number of chaplains appointed in the Navy, the religious denominations to which they belong, whether chaplains are required to wear gowns, whether any particular form of divine service is required, and whether there is any evidence that the Episcopal litany is used.

On motion of Mr. Houston, of Alabama, the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, in relation to the charges against Judge Irwin, of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Henderson, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, objected, insisting on the regular order of business, his design being by this means to have an opportunity to report the bill for the admission of Oregon.

The controversy relative to the reference of the Naval Appropriation bill was ended by sending it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Houston inquired of Mr. John Cochrane, what had become of the Senate bill to abolish Fishing bounties? Was it his intention to bring it before the House, so that the Representatives of the people may pass on this odious tax.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, objected to the question. The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce has no right to state the action of the Committee.

Mr. Houston, (ironically)—If I had known the gentleman from Illinois controlled and preserved the order of the House, I should not have asked the question.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill to repeal the law of 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases. Mr. Comins said, so frequent were the applications heretofore, that it was deemed expedient to pass a general law, but it had not answered the purposes designed; hence the Committee on Commerce were unanimous in the opinion that it ought to be repealed.

After a brief debate, the bill passed by seventy-eight against forty-two.

Mr. Landy, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for two ocean Revenue Cutters, one to be stationed at Philadelphia and the other at New-Orleans.

Mr. Hatch, of Massachusetts, wished to know where the Senate bill, making an appropriation for deepening the St. Clair Flats, was.

The Speaker replied, "on the table."

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce, but Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, objected.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the special order, the bill to codify the Revenue Laws of the United States and for other purposes.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, wished to know from Mr. John Cochrane, who reported the bill, and whether it effected the tariff?

Mr. Clark, of New-York, who was entitled to the floor, said he would yield it for his colleague to give a reply "yes" or "no."

Mr. Cochrane declined to answer under that limitation.

Mr. Clark said, if this bill was merely for codification he would have no objection to it, but it introduced features entirely new to the legislation of the country, and there are provisions therein which could be construed to repeal the Navigation Laws and open the coasting trade to foreign commerce. He proceeded to show that the chapter in relation to Marine Hospitals and Health Laws ought not to become law. This part did not meet with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Cochrane, in explanation, said the language of the Secretary was to the effect that he approves the bill. There may be some errors in it which his judgment does not approve, but he is anxious that it should pass rather than be defeated.

Mr. Clark said in the course of his remarks that, instead of hospital money being spent for sick and disabled seamen, it was diverted to the benefit of sick and disabled politicians. It was true in one case that $11,000 a year was spent for the expenses of hospitals and pay of liveried officers, while not a dollar was spent for the mariners designed to be benefited.

Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to offer amendments to the bill, in which he said there are three methods by which foreign-built vessels may be entitled to American registers, being a departure from the present law, which was passed for the ship-building interest of this country. Was it wise for Congress, while commerce is depressed, to introduce a policy which would operate as a partial repeal of that law, or greatly relax the present mode for the naturalization of foreign vessels, under which our commercial marine has grown to be almost, if not quite, the first in the world? It was desirable that so much of the bill as codified the existing laws should be passed.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 13.

Governor Randall's message was delivered today. The financial affairs of the State are in a favorable condition, and the Governor thinks that not more than two hundred thousand dollars will be required the present year. Liberal appropriations for completing the Lunatic Asylum and House of Refuge are recommended. The Governor favors the Mortgage Stay Law, which he thinks has been greatly misrepresented at home and abroad. He recommends legislation against usury; is opposed to State assumption, and reiterates his opinion in favor of Slavery restriction, and against the admission of more Slave States.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. Augustus Brandagee, of New-London, was elected President. Governor Buckingham and his associates on the State ticket were renominated. The first resolution declares that the Republican Party of this State reaffirms the principles which they have heretofore maintained, upon matters of State and national policy.

News from the Plains.

EPTREME COLD WEATHER—MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 13.

Colonel Sumner left for Fort Leavenworth yesterday, under orders from the War Department. It is thought that his transfer has reference to the disturbances in the southern part of Kansas.

John W. Guthrie, who left Salt Lake Nov. 27, gives a painful account of the suffering of men and animals on the Plains in consequence of the coldness of the weather. Men were frozen to death at nearly every station on the route. Ten of Major Russell's men had been frozen at one time.

The snow was very deep and the weather colder than had been known for thirty years, the mercury sinking to 27° below zero.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CORNING, N. Y.

CORNING, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The large stone building, owned by R. E. Robinson & Co., and occupied by several persons as a flouring mill, furniture wareroom, confectionary and bakery, &c., was totally destroyed by fire at about 2 o'clock this morning. Loss $30,000; insurance $14,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Jan. 13.

Four dwelling houses were burned this morning in the village of Carleton in this city. They were partially insured.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The large building No. 54 Federal-street was partly destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied mainly by the Chicopee Manufacturing Company for the storage of cotton goods, and Chas. C. Nichols, fancy goods dealer. The property suffered much damage from fire and water, but is fully insured. The new steam fire engine was brought out upon the occasion, and worked very effectively.

BURNING OF THE TROY HOSPITAL.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 13.

About 6 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the Troy Hospital, which, owing the scarcity of water, was partially consumed. The patients were all rescued in safety. The loss is about $3,000; but is all covered by insurance.

Delaware Legislature—Election of United States Senators.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Hon. Willard Saultsbury, of Sussex, has this day been elected United States Senator for the State of Delaware by the Legislature at Dover.

The lottery bill, which grants $600,000 to railroad purposes, has been postponed to the 25th.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

NUMBER FIVE.

Magnitude of the Subject—Historical Facts—Physical Changes—Mexican Labor—Slave Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is evident that the region of country upon which I am writing has not had the attention which its importance demands. That a change in this respect is about to take place, there can be no doubt, and it is only necessary to place such facts as the present furnishes, with the history of the past, to place that portion of Spanish American territory known as Northern New Spain, and of which Arizona may be considered the centre, before the public in its true light, and invest it with the interest the importance of its locality and its real value warrant.

Since the publication of my letters in the columns of your journal, I have had numerous inquiries respecting Arizona, &c. And quite recently I received a communication from a distinguished source, requesting me to enlarge on some points but briefly noticed, and say something about the people now in the country, the mode of working the mines, the kind of labor employed, and whether Slave-labor could be made available in that region of country.

To any one at all conversant with the subject, it must be evident that its magnitude in a political and commercial point of view cannot be set forth in detail by a limited number of articles published in a daily journal. Here is a field worthy the elaborate efforts of a skillful and powerful pen—and placed before the public as a specialty in the form of a book. In the present writing I must be content with doing what little lies in my power by a brief and general statement of what came within my own knowledge during my sojourn in the country; and in connection with what I have to state, some historical facts may not be unimportant or uninteresting.

In 1521, the capital of the Montezumas fell before the conquering Spaniard, and the Spanish conquest of Mexico dates from that period. In 1621, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In 1821 the first inroad upon New Spain was made by the Americans in the purchase of Florida, and the same year, the flag of proud Castile and Arragon, which had floated triumphant throughout New Spain just three centuries, was lowered, and these extensive regions left a prey to their own intestine commotions, and the more powerful Northern race.

Thus we find that just one century before the Pilgrims rendered Plymouth Rock immortal, the Spaniards had conquered an empire; and while the disciples of Martin Luther were contending with a more rigorous northern clime, with fierce and warlike bands of Indians—leveling forests, building towns and cities, and establishing the institutions of Freedom and Slavery, the disciples of Ignacius Loyola were bearing onward the star of empire in their own peculiar mode. They reached the Pacific, and followed its shores northward to the remotest regions known to civilization. They established missions, and with them their religion. They built churches, tamed Indians, reclaimed lands and worked mines.

We find that during the period of three centuries, the Spanish power on this continent arose, culminated, declined and disappeared, to make way, as it were, for the Northern Power. That Power first acquired Florida, then Texas, then New-Mexico and California, then Arizona, and now the demand is for Sonora and Chihuahua. This is called the "manifest destiny" of the American nation, and by this the *maniest destiny* of Mexico is also made apparent.

It is well known to what extent the cupidity of the Spaniards was excited by the sight of the large quantities of precious metals found in the City of Mexico, and the comparative slight value placed upon them by the Aztecs. The first desire of the conquerors was to ascertain the fountain head of this *El Dorado*, and though after many years, they were successful in discovering and working rich mines, both of gold and silver to immense advantage, it has of late years been the prevailing opinion that by far the largest amount of these precious metals found in the City of Mexico came from those regions I have designated as Northern New Spain; for according to the best evidence now at hand, vast quantities of both gold and silver were taken in this district on or near the surface with very little labor. There is now no doubt but that the Jesuits had full knowledge of the localities where the richest deposits were to be found. That they were cognizant of the fact that California was rich in gold is also susceptible of proof, but for reasons best known to themselves, the knowledge they acquired never was promulgated.

The records of these societies, could they be obtained, would now be exceedingly valuable. The records of the *Minevia*, of Mexico, are also of great interest. Some copies made from these records were sent to New-York by Santa Anna in 1853. They fell into my hands and from these documents, originated my idea of exploring the Arizonas. Santa Anna's object in forwarding these papers was to induce American companies to locate on the northern frontier of Sonora, believing they would prove a barrier to the incursions of the Apaches. Arizona is an Aztec word Anglicized. Formerly the name appertained to a large district of country in the region of Arispe, the ancient capital of Sonora, and included the Arizona mountains. Throughout this district and far north into the Apache country, I found abundant evidence to support the theory that the labors of the Spaniards ceased where the great mineral treasures of Mexico commenced. Since the period of my first explorations in that district, five years ago, the truth of this theory has been steadily developing. In various localities we find evidence of large quantities of the precious metals having been taken out with very little labor. We also have well authenticated accounts of silver and gold being found in great abundance among a people little skilled in mining, north of the Gila River.

In the archives of Spain there is the minute record of a plain in the vicinity of the Gila, where the natives were accustomed to obtain gold from the surface in fabulous quantities. Whether this plain is east or west of the Pimos villages can only be conjectured. The country bordering on the Gila below the Pimos, bears the least evidence of having been inhabited or occupied, of any district that came under my notice.

That great physical changes have taken place in this country since the date of these early records and mining operations, there can be no doubt. Old Mexicans and Indians will tell you that sixty years ago, the rains were much more regular and abundant in Arizona and Sonora than they are now,—that some sections of the country, now dry and barren, could then be inhabited,—that the rivers ran their course without intermitting. In the ancient records of Sonora, Arispe, situated far north on the Sonora River, is mentioned as having a water communication with the Pacific; now you could not float a canoe down the stream twenty consecutive miles. It sinks below Hermosilla, and disappears long before it reaches the Gulf of California, into which, according to the maps, it disembogues.

Sixty years ago *bonanzas*, or new gold diggings, were found at the *cienaquita*, (San Francisco district,) about fifty miles below Altar, in the State of Sonora. The excitement among Mexicans on this occasion equaled that caused by subsequent discoveries in California. The Mexicans flocked to the *cienaquita*, and worked these placers with great success for several years, until, by the interference of priests and other untoward events, their labors were suddenly brought to an end. At that time there was an abundance of water for mining purposes throughout the year. Now this district is so destitute of water as to render it uninhabitable.

But this country, with its barren wastes and oases, its *tenajas*, springs and intermitting rivers, its vast mineral treasures and tales of truth and fiction, is now before the public.

The tribes of *Indios mansos* or tame Indians, such as Yaquis, Opatas, Papagos and Pimos, with the Mexicans, must take an important part in developing the great interests of this district. They are adapted to its peculiarities, and afford sufficient labor at a cheap rate. Slavery can never attain in Arizona no more than it can in Massachusetts. In the first place, the instinct of the almighty dollar settles that question. The negro affiliates so readily with the common Mexican that he cannot be retained in bondage in the same neighborhood, and there is no *safety* in slave property. This is well understood on the frontier of Western Texas. New-Mexico has been in the possession of the United States twelve years, and I am not aware that a slave can be found within its limits. Arizona, United States territory five years, does not contain a slave. These remarks relative to the advance of slavery in this quarter will apply to all Mexico. The labor of the people found in the country is cheaper than Slave-labor. Under the Mexican *peon* system, a laborer gets from $4 to $10 per month and a ration of corn or flour. The laborer supports his own family. If he is sick, it is at his own expense, and if he dies, it is his own loss and not that of his employer.

Edward E. Dunbar.

Federal Patronage at Washington.

They had a Special Committee of the House appointed last session to call the muster-roll of the patriotic army who fight their country's battles in the several departments at the Capital. There was for many weeks a diligent study of the Blue Book on the part of distinguished members of the Committee; much abstruse calculation, involving the striking of painful averages, and the evolution of faultless ratios, and finally there came a series of arithmetical tables, as elaborate as those invented by the ancestor of His Excellency the British Ambassador, though, if possible, a shade less useful than they. The sum and product of this laborious legislative foray among figures appear in the shape of a declaration that the patronage of the Federal Executive at the seat of government is most unfairly distributed among the several States and Territories of the Union, the District of Columbia running away with a lion's share, and of the residue, the Southern States taking a ridiculously unfair proportion. In the following table is digested the fruit of the Committee's investigations, presenting the numbers and origin of the clerks and messengers in service on the 30th of September, 1857, in the several Washington offices, with an estimate of the state of affairs if the selection were more impartially made:

States and Territories.	Number of persons appointed from each State and Territory	Number each State would be entitled to, as also Territories, according to representation	Amount paid to clerks and other persons each year	Amount of patronage in the Executive Departments distributed amongst the States according to the electoral vote and delegates in Congress
EASTERN STATES.				
Maine	23	30	$33.200 00	$42,598 96
New-Hampshire	17	15	27,800 00	26,624 35
Vermont	5	15	7,700 00	26,624 35
Massachusetts	18	55	27,346 30	69,223 31
Rhode Island	3	10	5,200 00	21,299 48
Connecticut	18	20	27,200 00	31,949 22
Total	84	145	$127,446 30	$218,319 67
MIDDLE STATES.				
New-York	70	165	$106,463 75	$186,370 45
New-Jersey	20	25	27,790 50	37,274 09
Pennsylvania	100	125	149,805 00	143,771 49
Total	190	315	$284,059 25	$367,416 03
SOUTHERN (SLAVE) STATES.				
Delaware	8	5	$12.200 00	$15,974 61
Maryland	83	30	118,780 00	42,598 96
Virginia	117	65	166,850 00	79,873 05
North Carolina	23	40	32,400 00	53,248 70
South Carolina	10	30	14,400 00	42,598 96
Georgia	12	40	16,800 00	53,248 70
Florida	7	5	10,600 00	15,974 61
Alabama	13	35	18,800 00	47,923 83
Mississippi	16	25	22,200 00	37,274 09
Louisiana	16	25	32,800 00	31,949 22
Texas	7	10	9,700 00	21,299 48
Arkansas	6	10	8,400 00	21,299 48
Tennessee	25	50	36,300 00	63,898 44
Kentucky	24	50	35,300 00	63,898 44
Missouri	14	35	20,800 00	47,923 83
Dist. of Columbia	382	..	425,613 00	....
Total	763	450	$971,943 00	$639,984 40
WESTERN STATES.				
Ohio	53	105	$76,300 00	$112,472 01
Indiana	28	55	39,340 00	69,223 31
Illinois	20	45	28,400 00	58,573 57
Michigan	24	20	28,900 00	31.949 22
Wisconsin	10	15	13,400 00	26,624 35
Iowa	5	10	6,000 00	21,299 48
California	10	10	13,800 00	21,299 48
Total	150	260	$206,143 00	$341,441 42
TERRITORIES.				
Minnesota	2	5	2,200 00	5,324 87
Oregon	2	5	2,600 00	5,324 86
New-Mexico	..	5	....	5,324 87
Utah	..	5	....	5,324 87
Washington	1	5	1,200 00	5,324 87
Nebraska	..	5	....	5,324 87
Kansas	1	5	1,200 00	5,324 87
Total	6	35	$7,200 00	....
United States Army	6	..	7,680 00	....
Foreign countries	6	..	8,968 75	....
Grand Total	1,205	1,205	1,613,437 30	....

The following table, showing additional appointments to March 4, 1858, epitomizes the Committee's supplementary inquiries:

EASTERN STATES.			
Maine	2	Massachusetts	2
New-Hampshire	—	Rhode Island	—
Vermont	—	Connecticut	6
Total			10
MIDDLE STATES.			
New-York	2	Pennsylvania	4
New-Jersey	—	Total	6
SOUTHERN (SLAVE) STATES.			
Delaware	—	Mississippi	3
Maryland	7	Louisiana	2
Virginia	13	Texas	—
North Carolina	1	Arkansas	—
South Carolina	2	Tennessee	3
Georgia	2	Kentucky	4
Florida	1	Missouri	4
Alabama	3	District of Columbia	43
Total			88
WESTERN STATES.			
Ohio	—	Wisconsin	2
Indiana	6	Iowa	1
Illinois	1	California	2
Michigan	—	Total	12
TERRITORIES.			
Minnesota	—	Washington	—
Oregon	—	Nebraska	—
New-Mexico	—	Kansas	—
Utah	—	Total	—
Total			116

It thus appears that more than one-third of the federal offices at Washington have been bestowed upon residents of the District of Columbia; and that to the Southern or Slaves States considerably more than one-half of the appointments go. The second table proves that, under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, the partiality in favor of the slaveholding interest is yet more emphatic, eighty-eight out of one hundred and sixteen being selections from among our Southern brethren. But this aspect of the question, though curious does not of course concern us. It may be that the business qualifications of citizens of the District, or of the States at the southward, are of a higher standard than any attainable in the North or West. And it is quite certain that if political reward, not qualifications, be, as many cunningly conjecture, the rule of choice, there are more weighty obligations of Mr. Buchanan at the South to be compensated than any at all likely to accrue elsewhere. But the Committee do not trouble themselves with such incidental matters, nor need we. It is enough that while the neighbors of the Executive mansion bask in the very noontide of Federal patronage, the warmth of the circle grows less, and its light diminishes as it recedes from that centre, until in the Territories it expires utterly, leaving untold thousands of Democratic backwoodsmen, amply qualified for the best places in the gift of Government, to waste their unappreciated lives on the prairies and among the wilds of the further West. It is shocking to think that while Virginia has 130 Representatives on the official stools of the capital, Nebraska, Utah, and New-Mexico have not one. Here, it will be perceived, is gross partiality. The first families have the *pas* of the last settlers. Richmond and Norfolk educate more men to that degree of ripeness, which enables them to spend two thousand a year, than does the whole of that measureless region between the Mississippi and the Pacific. The Committee is right. There should indeed be reform. The Federal offices were designed to afford the greatest good to the greatest number of office-holders; and in executing the sacred trust handed down to us by the Fathers of the Constitution, we cannot be too scrupulous about the fair disposition of these priceless heirlooms.

The Committee, duly impressed with this view, suggest, with infinite diffidence, the idea of apportioning the appointments numerically to the several States, by the rule of so many to each Congressional district. The diffidence is natural. It is no trifling matter for the people in Congress assembled to presume—not, of course, to choose its servants, for that degree of presumption is happily barred to them by the Constitution—but to regulate the choice in those empowered to execute it. The Committee therefore obtests that what it proposes is not to the slightest extent intended to curtail the Executive prerogative or to embarrass its exercise. They understand too well their own insignificance in the presence of a Democratic President. They only mean to give some satisfaction to the people at large, some hope to the ardent patriot, who at a distance thirsts to serve his country at its metropolis. It is hard, they say, that those in the States where Presidents are chosen and Cabinet appointments rendered possible should ask in vain for place and pay at Washington; while the citizens of the District, without claim or right—without qualification, perhaps—who knows?—crowd the long-suffering partisan from his seat. The consideration overcomes the hesitation of the Committee. They report the bill, and ask who can oppose it;—since it is equally obvious that the same recommendation that exacts the construction of a Federal Congress from elements summoned from every part of the Union is no less eloquent for a similar selection of departmental clerks? The force of the question may not be so obvious to the reader as the Committee assume; but let it exert all the force it has.

The truth is, the introduction of any such bill, founded upon such a report, is one of the most painful evidences of the demoralization of the Federal Government. For, its title should read, "A bill to relieve the Executive from the importunity of office-seekers, and to extend the area and efficiency of Executive patronage, with especial reference to the control of the House of Representatives." These are clearly the objects of the measure. The disproportionate number of appointments from the District of Columbia, and from the States immediately about it, are doubtless owing partly to the superior opportunities of the appointees for persistently boring the Executive, and partly to the circumstance that a very large number are veteran office-holders, whose citizenship of the District and vicinage is the necessary consequence of their long public service. To shut the door upon these thronging applicants, and to turn out of doors the old placemen, would be the immediate result of the present bill; compelling the President, nothing loth, to a series of changes in the Adminstrative bureaux, which would at once place a large amount of patronage at the control of the Executive, with unusual conditions for rendering it effective. In other words, the means of corruption, so prodigally used by the actual President in the course of his half-term of office as to be already exhausted, are to be recreated, as the only means of carrying his career to a wretched close. Nor is this all. The mode in which the disposition of the new energy is to be exercised indicates the immediate object of its application. The assignment of the right of nomination to the member of Congress, affords a powerful addition to those ties which already render the Representative a miserable dependent of the Administration. What use the President is capable of making of the energy was abundantly exemplified in his crusade against Senator Douglas; when members who withheld their assent from the Executive policy in regard to Kansas, were punished, and in several shameless instances reduced to compliance by the removal of their local nominees from office. The Select Committee, therefore, in recommending the passage of this bill, recommend the entire subjugation of the House of which they are members, to the Executive. There is to be nothing reserved from that overshadowing branch of the Government. The means and instruments of corruption must be developed, mustered, and rendered doubly efficient by any such transfer of a local patronage to a general account, this enrolment of a new legion of Prætorians in the popular wing of the Legislature. Such is the genuine purport of the Committee's bill. They reinforce the decrepitude of the Administration by reinforcing its means of mischief. It is a measure as ominous as that vote of the Roman Senate which made the Cæsars the hereditary Princes of that body.

As an evidence of demoralization, the bill all the more discouraging, in that the palpable lesson of these latter years is the urgent need of restricting the expansion of Executive influence, especially in its invasions of the Capitol. It has become, and not unreasonably, a strong popular conviction, that the Senate has long since ceased to be an independent body; that, in fact, it does little else than did the French Parliaments of the old *régime*, in registering the decrees of State. Hybrid in composition, it belongs rather to the executive than to the legislature, the latter character being exercised under the direction it receives from the former. The subjection of the House of Representatives to the same usurpation is a political evil than all others to be more profoundly dreaded; and yet the rapidly accelerating tendency of the House is to grant, and of the Administration to grasp, this very dangerous power. The present bill, as a new impulse to this mischievous drift, should certainly be promptly dismissed. Had it tended to distribute patronage by the criterion of merit, it would have had some claim to salvation. But as it only proposes to systematize the vicious partisan rule already existing, and to make it more available for corrupt purposes, there is no honest word to be said in its behalf.

Valuable Contribution to a Medical College.—We understand that Dr. Thomas M. Mutter, emeritus Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, has presented to the "College of Physicians of Philadelphia," the extensive and valuable collection of pathological specimens, used by him in illustrating his lectures while engaged in teaching the principles and practice of Surgery. This pathological museum cost $5,000 or $6,000, besides the labor of nearly twenty years. Dr. Mutter has also put in trust for the benefit of the College of Physicians, at his death, $30,000, the income of which is to be appropriated to defray the expense of preserving the museum and endowing a lectureship in some department of surgical science. The College of Physicians, in consideration of this very liberal bequest, which is a monument more enduring than marble, binds itself to preserve the museum and keep it accessible at all times to members of the medical profession who may desire to consult it; to appoint a lecturer every two years who shall deliver a course of lectures yearly, and receive an annual salary, besides fees from all those attending the lectures who are not Fellows of the College; and lastly, the College binds itself to construct a suitable building to accommodate the museum and lecturer within five years.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Reply of Signor Mario to the Letter of a Piedmontese Ex-Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have received your letter informing me that your space will not permit you to reinsert the documents referred to in the following reply to the anonymous Ex-Officer of the Piedmontese Army. Regretting the fact, I can only say that the books referred to are in my possession, and at the service of any one who desires to verify my statements. By publishing my letter you will greatly oblige

Yours respectfully,
ALBERTO MARIO.

No. 763 Broadway, Jan. 12, 1859.

To the Anonymous Ex-Officer of the Piedmontese Army:

Sir: I cannot permit my wife to enter into a discussion with an individual who does not give his name, and who holds such language as yours. Nor should I reply myself did I not feel it my duty to afford the American public every opportunity for viewing the Italian question in its true light.

My wife has never troubled herself or her audience with the cost of the war of 1848 to Piedmont; she has asserted that that war was not undertaken for the independence of Italy, but for dynastic interests, to which interests that independence was sacrificed. If therefore this war, undertaken for the Piedmontese interests solely, had drained the Piedmontese treasury of its last farthing, the nation whose aim (the *independence of the whole of Italy*) was frustrated, had certainly no reason to be grateful.

For the proofs of this I refer you to my wife's letters in the Times of the 18th, and to her quotations from the Correspondence on the Affairs of Italy, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by order of the Queen of England. For the reasons that compelled the King to undertake that war, see part 2, page 186—Letter from the Marquis Pareto to the Hon. R. Abercrombie, Turin, March 23, 1848. For the proof of his betrayal of Venice, see part 3, page 63—Hon. R. Abercrombie to Viscount Palmerston, Turin, July 10, 1848. For his faithless conduct towards the Milanese, see cor., part 3, page 193. For the reasons that led the King to denounce the armistice, not for Italian independence, but to secure for himself an "honorable peace," see cor., part 4, page 223. For the documents concerning the farce of Novara, see the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, March 27, 1849, Lanza's question and the Minister Pinelli's reply, and Farini's History of the Roman States, from 1815 to 1850, vol. 3, page 341.

And whereas, the supporters of the House of Savoy, in speaking of that disastrous event, would shield the Piedmontese monarchy at the expense of the soldiers, my wife has taken special pains to prove that the gallant army of Piedmont was in not the least degree to blame for the defeat, which defeat was organized by the Piedmontese monarchy. (See Mme. Mario's letter to the Times of Dec. 18, 1858.)

You, in order to defend the Piedmontese King, have chosen to brand as cowards the Italian nation who risked their all to free their country from the foreigner. You say, "With the exception of Piedmont and a few Tuscans, none battled against Austria during the struggle." I reply that Charles Albert's first care was to suffocate the revolutionary spirit and the enthusiasm of the people. He refused the aid of whole battalions of Italians who deserted the Austrians to fight beside their countrymen—the Grenadiers for example, the Hauwitz regiment, and the eighth and tenth battalions of rifles. Garibaldi and his volunteers were refused by Charles Albert at Rovabella, and it was not until after the shameful armistice of Salasco, that the hero of Montevideo, refusing its disgraceful terms, unsheathed, in spite of those terms, his sword against his country's foes. Charles Albert refused the succor demanded by General Allemandi, (Piedmontese, and exile since '21,) who commanded 4,000 volunteers, and sought to close the pass of the Tyrol to the Austrians. The flanks of the Piedmontese army were valorously defended on the Alps at the passes of the Tonali, Caffaro, Rocca d'Anfo, etc., by columns of volunteers amounting to several thousands, commanded by Manara, by Arcioni, by Sedaboni, by Giacomo Durando, etc. At Governolo a legion from Parma and Modena defeated a battalion of Austrians more than twice their numbers. The pass of Ponteba, in Cadore, was defended by the volunteers until they were compelled to yield by the exhaustion of ammunition and bread. The fortress of Palma Nuova was defended by General Succhi, at the head of 3,000 volunteers and one company of Piedmontese artillery; 16,000 Romans, with 4,000 Swiss and 7,000 Venetians and Sicilians, combated in the province of Venice. At Mestre, Roman, Venetian, and Lombard volunteers, commanded by General Pepe, put to flight the Austrian brigade, commanded by General de Mettis, taking from him seven cannon, 400 prisoners, and his flag—the only one wrested from the Austrians. Thus, besides the Tuscans, and in spite of the efforts of the King, more than 40,000 volunteers fought face to face with the Austrian foe; and in order that you may verify these statistics, I refer you to all the historians of the epoch, and—to cite but one—to Mariani, Artillery Officer in the service of Piedmont, *Storia Politico-Militare del* 1848, vol. ii. Torino, 1854—and also to the English Blue Books. So much for your assertions concerning '48 and '49.

Touching the conduct of Piedmont from then till now, you say:

> "King Victor Emanuel not only sustained the free institutions granted by his predecessors, but added new ones. Exiles from all parts of Italy streamed into Piedmont. They were at first protected; but when, by vile language and slanders against the present ruler and his Government, some of them were obliged to quit Piedmont, at the request even of other Governments, Signora Mario feels called upon to say that the free institutions of Piedmont are a mockery, and that these patriots were sent, together with vile criminals, to this country, I leave it to the good sense of the public to judge with what fairness Signora Mario has undertaken to explain the sufferings of Italy."

Leaving it to you to edify the public by an enumeration of the new institutions granted to Piedmont by Victor Emanuel, I challenge you, at the same time, to disprove the assertions made by my wife in the Times of the 16th, and in her lectures concerning the demolition of those guaranteed by the Constitution.

"During the last ten years it has abolished the right of political association (of forming clubs) recognized by the Constitution, and threatened the electors with the entire abolition of the Constitution itself, if they did not send up members after its own heart. It then diminished the liberty of the Press by the law of de Foresta; reduced the National Guard, which, according to the Constitution, was to have cavalry horses and artillery, to useless parades, without horses or cannons. It has suffocated the vitality of the Municipalities, preserved a penal code borrowed from barbarism, and at variance with the spirit of the Constitution. It foments the reaction of the clergy, wounding it with laws of minor importance,—and permitting it the exercise of the highest functions which belong to the civil authorities. It has made no important alteration in the system of public instruction, which, so far from being animated by a national spirit, wanders perplexed in the footsteps of the past. So far from giving any guarantee to the thousands of persecuted Italians who seek shelter in Piedmont, it has relentlessly ill-treated them, like Helots—pouncing upon them at night, banishing them, and this without any kind of a trial, any pretence at legality or justice. The code for exiles in Piedmont consists in the absolute power of the police, in the revelations of spies, in the handcuffs of the sbirri. The Italian emigration in Piedmont is the sop which the Sardinian monarch throws from time to time to Italy's oppressors, in order to appease their wrath and retain their friendship. For example, in 1853, when Milan made an attempt at insurrection, and the Lombards in Piedmont naturally wished to aid their native province, Piedmont, to show her friendship for Austria, arrested them by hundreds and, thrusting them into a ship-of-war, sent them off to America. When the poor Hungarian soldiers, who, after their glorious struggle was suffocated by foreign intervention, took refuge in Piedmont, they were captured and handed over to Austria to be shot—and they were shot and placed on the list of Radetzky's murdered victims—all this despite her pretended "hostility" to Austria. Even to-day Sardinia is fawning to Russia, the assassin of Hungarian nationality, and ceding one of her finest ports to be occupied by the employes of the Czar. To-day she is truckling to the man of the 2d December—to the murderer of Rome—aiding him to engraft the dynasty of Murat at Naples—a parricidal design, because it would make eight millions of Italians vassals of the French Empire. She crouched to him with the conspiracy bill, with the change in the juries, and with the entire abolition of the liberty of the Press; and this yielding to the exigencies of the foreign tyrant is but the precursor of still more humiliating concessions. The Piedmontese Constitution is a safety-valve against insurrection, which alone can drive out the Austrian, the Pope, the King of Naples—and save Italy. The Sardinian monarchy preaches, by means of its clandestine Press and by means of its secret agents, resignation to Italians; it says: "Do not stir, I will come—wait for an opportunity, I will save you with my army;" and, meanwhile, it walks with its eyes shut amid the labyrinths of diplomacy, and becomes the *gendarme* of the tormentor of the people, to win a smile from them and a scrap of territory for a *pour boire*, and if the Piedmontese give signs of opposition, it points to the Minister Revel, and behind him *La Margarita*—or, in other words, to absolution."

In support of these assertions concerning the treatment of the exiles, listen to the words of Kossuth: "Piedmont professes to be Constitutional, yet it captures those poor Hungarian soldiers who seek an asylum in Piedmont—captures and delivers them to Austria to be shot; and they *are* shot, increasing the number of those 3,742 martyrs whom Radetzky murdered on the scaffold during three short years. The house of Savoy is become the bloodhound of Austria against fugitive Hungarians."—[Kossuth's speech on nationalities at the banquet of the Press, New-York.]

Touching the assertion that common criminals were mixed with the patriots sent to New-York in 1853, on board the *San Giovanni*, the *de Geneys* and the *Eurydice*, I was eye-witness to the fact. Resident in Genoa from 1849 until the close of 1857, member of the Italian Emigration Society, I knew the exiles one by one. And this system Piedmont pursues to the present hour. During the preliminaries of the trial of the 29th June, 1858, which lasted nine months, the individuals arrested on mere suspicion of having taken part in the movement were thrust into the filthy cells of St. Andrea among thieves and assassins and criminals of every description.

Nor is imprisonment and transportation reserved for a *few* political exiles. Hundreds and hundreds have shared this fate every year since 1849; all, in short, whom the Police suspected of holding different opinions from the Government. These honorable citizens are now spread over the face of the earth, after having lost their all—after being ruined in their pecuniary undertakings commenced in the Sardinian States, relying, as they did, on the good faith and on the laws of hospitality professed by the Sardinian King. And these men you accuse "of vile language and slanders!" Vile, then, is Maestri, member of the Committee of Defence in Milan; vile the Marquis Anselmo Guerrieri, member of the Provisional Government of Milan; vile, Colonel Giuseppe Sirtori, the hero of Venice; vile, General Garibaldi, the hero of Rome, imprisoned and then expelled from Piedmont, the moment he set foot there after escaping from the pursuit of the Austrians, and not allowed to reënter until he had given his adhesion to the Sardinian Monarch; vile, Doctor Cavalieri, member of the Roman Constituent Assembly; vile, Caucci, Colonel of the Republican Army at Rome, &c., &c.; vile, all those patriots who, in 1853, sped to the aid of their brothers in Milan—who had risen against Austria; vile, those who promoted insurrection in Massa and Carrara; vile, hundreds of other Italians; republicans—yes—but occupied solely with their own peaceful and industrial occupations, and irreproachable for their conduct, and who yet were banished from the State; vile, all those who imprisoned for supposed complicity in Carlo Pisacane's noble expedition to liberate the prisoners from the dungeons of King Bomba, were declared innocent by the Tribune itself, and yet driven out of Piedmont; those in 1857 alone amounted to several hundreds, of whom some were carried to the frontier to go where best they could, while others were transported to Buenos Ayres, and among them the brothers Pezzi.

You say that much of this was done at the demand of foreign governments. Thus you yourself allow that, besides being anti-national, Piedmont is also servile! You confirm my wife's assertion that *Piedmont is the gendarme of the tormenters of the Italians.*

Disprove, then, these facts, one by one; disprove that Savi, editor of the *Italia del Popolo*, is condemned to ten years of the galleys; that at the moment that journal was crushed by the Constitutional Government of Piedmont, six of its editors were confined in the dungeons of St. Andrea, in Genoa; deny that on the 10th of December, 1858, this same Government by means of its police brutally interrupted the peaceful celebration of the anniversary of the expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa, (1746;) deny that a column of 500 students and artisans, returning quietly to their homes, after their visit to the Stone of Oregina, were assailed and dispersed by the daggers of the police, who left many wounded in the streets.

Do thus, Sir. Disprove these documents, and deny these facts, do it categorically and affix your signature to your denial. Then alone can you claim the right to enlighten the American public on the affairs of Italy. And until you do this I shall refrain from any further reply to your contradictions and declamations.

I am, Sir Ex-Officer of the Piedmontese army,
ALBERTO MARIO,
Ex Soldier of the Italian revolution of 1849.

Military Defences of the City—Reply to Lieut. Morton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For a full reply to the card of Lieut. Morton, published in your paper of this date, it can only be necessary to call your attention to a few points in that very intemperate and mistaken document. The plan of demolishing charges never made against him, while wholly ignoring such facts as are really hurtful, has not even the poor merit—which the Lieutenant claims for his military theories—of being a "new system of defence." It is as old as the days of Cain, who denied angrily that he was "his brother's keeper," and had neglected his duties as such, when the real accusation made against him referred to a more positive charge.

In my former letter I did not accuse Lieut. Morton "of undervaluing the illustrious Vauban," nor did I mention, either for praise or blame, the "memoirs submitted" by the Lieutenant to the Secretary of War. In speaking of Vauban I referred definitely to the writer of an article in your editorial columns; and therefore could not have *intended* Lieut. Morton, though I may possibly have hit him? As to the Lieutenant's assertion of his firm belief that "if Field-Marshal Vauban were now living" he would "cashier every officer" who "sought to discourage" the Lieutenant's plan, I am not sufficiently acquainted with Judge Edmonds to have consulted the soul of the dead commander on that point, and must therefore receive the Lieutenant's assertion in the absence of any evidence to the contrary.

I never denied that Lieut. Morton was "paid by the public for his time as an officer," nor ever insinuated that as such he could, "with propriety," send an elaborate reply to "everything that any blackguard might choose to thrust into the public papers." But, since my attention has been called to the matter, I *do* say that such is exactly the position of Prof. Mahan, against whom newspaper attacks have been appearing any time during the last two years.

I never *did* "indulge any petty feelings of envy or jealousy" with regard to Lieutenant Morton's "proposition in relation to the Long Island defences;" nor have I ever denied that the Lieutenant has been "induced to devote some attention to the subject." I will concede, if it pleases him, that he has devoted his *whole* time to the matter, and let that be the end of it. My letter said not a word about the "Long Island defences," and he cannot force me to join issue with him on that impracticable point.

Whether my former letter, or this card of pretended reply, more "betokens the bully," I very cheerfully submit to the public judgment. After months of the most malignant attacks, direct and indirect, on Professor Mahan and the great body of West Point officers, a letter is written—*not*, be it remarked, in reply to anything over Lieutenant Morton's signature—but in answer to an essay with the dispassionate character of an editorial comment. And *this*, forsooth, justifies—at least, in Lieutenant Morton's opinion—the following magnificent outburst:

> "If it is supposed that the course I have marked out for myself in relation either to the reform of systems of instruction at West Point, or to the defences of New-York, will in any degree be swerved from by the attacks of scurrilous anonymous scribblers, or threats, or means like those adopted in France to silence de Pene, it will be found to be an error."

Having thus disposed of the matters to which I did *not* refer,—but which have been so elaborately and rhetorically discussed by the Lieutenant,—let me now draw your attention to some points not noticed by the Lieutenant, on which I dwelt at length in reply to your editorial comments.

I stated with precision the difficulties attending "models of fortifications," giving the exact space which each model would occupy, and some data for guessing the probable cost. This is answered by the Lieutenant in the mild and scientific statement that "any blockhead could make such objections, and they are precisely such as every blockhead would make."

I asserted that while stone and earth remained the same on this side of the Atlantic as on the other, there could be no "American art of fortification" as distinguished from and contradictory to the European practice, and gave certain probable reasons for the faith that was in me. This is luminously disposed of by the fact that the Lieutenant "scorns to answer" such "silliness" as "too great a tax" on the supreme gravity of his argumentative powers!

As to the Court of Inquiry recently held at West Point, I took my facts from a statement in a City journal, which I had reason to believe emanated from the pen of the Lieutenant's counsel; and if any injury has been done to Mr. Morton I refer him to his counsel for redress.

Lastly, I would assure the Lieutenant that I have no personal interest in this matter,—never having exchanged more than a dozen words with Professor Mahan in my life, on the only one occasion when I met him in company with a mutual friend. Lieutenant Morton I have never had the honor to see; nor is it likely, under present circumstances, that our acquaintance could be agreeable to either side. I have always heard of him as an officer of some talent, but with an indiscreet ambition. Very obediently,

AN ENGINEER.

Mismanagement of Corporations.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are you aware that in your reference to the mismanagement of the affairs of one company, in your editorial of this morning, you were giving the undeveloped history of several other "large and respectable corporations" in our midst? At the same time you have but too plainly indicated the principal, if not the sole cause, and the most hopeful remedy:

> "At the core of all these defects lie the reckless extravagance and positive dishonesty engendered and fostered in this country by our theory and *practice* of joint-stock companies." * * * "Immense interests created by the activity of a few men out of the resources of many, have been left to the control of the few, with an ever-increasing laxity of supervision on the part of the many."

These two extracts from your article tell the whole story, which may be condensed into the few words, "Roguery in the management and carelessness in the ownership"—the former encouraged and protected by the latter.

What better illustration could be given of the utility, practicability and necessity for such regulations as were indicated in my communication of yesterday?

With such a code of by-laws in force, such consequences as you have exposed could never ensue. But so long as the election and compensation of the principal officers are left to the uncontrolled action of an interested few—without any personal supervision of the stockholders at large—so long shall we continue to witness these sad evidences of *total depravity* in the constant developements of defalcation and dishonesty.

Why is this indifference on the part of stockholders? Do they not know that they have their rights amply secured by law? In many railroad charters the power for the stockholders to elect the officers and control their actions by by-laws is expressly provided; and if such authority is not sufficiently implied in all charters, no time should be lost in procuring such enactments—for, in the careful exercise of such prerogatives and the vigilant personal supervision of stockholders, are to be found the only remedy for the gross mismanagement of our moneyed corporations.

REFORM.

Shall Parties be Witnesses?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Verax," advocates a repeal of the old law, which closed the mouths of the persons best informed, as to matters in controversy in our Courts—the parties themselves. Permit a short review of his argument.

1. He states that the "law was regarded *by many*, at the time of its passage, as a startling if not dangerous innovation." Answer: It may be said of nearly every change, of nearly every new rule of any importance, that it is regarded *by many* as startling or dangerous.

2. He states that "not a few of the older members of the legal profession predicted its speedy abrogation." Answer: The Legislature are under no obligation to establish the prophetic character of the persons above referred to. A similar prophecy was made as to the Code of Procedure, by similar persons; yet it still lives, though they labored to make good their words. Reform and progress owe little to the aged; by the inevitable necessity of their condition, they dislike change. The middle-aged and the young head and accomplish every advance movement. This is said with the highest respect for the senior members of the legal profession.

3. "The operation of the law (in question) has been mainly a public scandal." Answer: Is this so?

4. He states that the law has led to "an unprecedented amount of perjury;" that it has "impaired confidence in the reliability of testimony, and cast suspicion (?) over the administration of justice." He state that *parties* contradict each other on matters within the personal knowledge of both, to a disgusting extent. He assumes that when their testimony is in direct opposition, one or other is guilty of willful falsehood. To all this, it may be answered, that it may well be doubted whether there has been any considerable increase in the number of instances of perjury, though, in some few cases, the parties may have taken the sin upon their own shoulders in place of laying it upon others who might be subject to their control. It may be further assumed that it has not impaired confidence in the reliability of testimony, though it may have shaken confidence in particular men. How the law has "cast suspicion over the administration of justice" is not clear, unless he means that the judges and jurors, in consequence of the law, forget their own oaths. But "Verax" seems to be radically wrong in his starting-point. It is not the fact that even one man in a thousand would willfully perjure himself. The contradictions usually proceed from defective apprehension, or a defective or confused memory. Human nature is not so bad that men rush to take false oaths, because the law has permitted them to testify in cases in which they would not have been permitted to give their evidence if the trials had taken place in the Dark Ages.

But, for the argument, it may be conceded that there has been some increase of perjury. Offset against this the multitude of cases in which no sufficient testimony could be had except that of the party, and whose testimony would not be contradicted by his opponent, and it would be safe to say that the benefits of the law would outbalance its evils; and, as the rule of legislation is, the greatest good to the greatest number, the law should stand.

If law be the "perfection of human reason," then should common sense be more regarded in our system of jurisprudence. It has alway and everywhere been considered necessary in the determination of every question in any forum except that of the law, to hear the statement of the persons best informed on the subject, even though they might have a deep interest in the decision. This is the dictate of the nature of man—of his common sense. Perhaps the law has such a double-distilled "perfection of human reason" in itself, that it can afford to disepnse with

COMMON SENSE.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

Treatment of Trees in our Parks.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to a piece of Vandalism, which is at present being perpetrated in this City.

The lamentable condition and neglect of our Public Squares is well known to every New-Yorker. The Battery, the Park, and Tompkins-square, give evidence of the conscientious care, the abilities, the taste, and the intelligence of the persons intrusted with their control and superintendence.

While men of science write and talk about the beneficial influence of trees upon the sanitary condition in cities; while the authorities of Paris and other cities of the Old World expend millions in planting trees along their Quays, their Boulevards, and Avenues; while even here we send into the neighboring counties to obtain trees for our Central Park; while all this is done, we see a horde of Vandals employed and paid by the City for the mutilation and destruction of the trees in our squares.

Formerly, the operations of these botanists were very properly confined to the removal of withered branches, or such as either retarded the growth or spoiled the appearance of the trees. That was the old fashion of keeping trees in proper trim. Lately, however, a spirit of improvement manifested itself on the Battery, where a number of men commenced an indiscriminate attack on the sound as well as on the withered branches of a great number of stately old trees. Those men meant to do their work thoroughly. They would not confine their operations to the removal of branches alone, but concluded to terminate the improvement by cutting down the tops of the trees also.

They have since been equally successful in improving, in a similar manner, a number of trees in Washington-square; and every one who passed through those grounds lately, will testify to the startling effects produced, and the judgment and taste displayed in the operation.

These improvements, however, were not to be confined to the old trees on the Battery and Washington-square alone. The half-grown plantation in Union-square is being trimmed in a similar fashion; and, from the manner in which the work is carried on, it seems likely that of the tops, branches, and young boughs of those trees, but little more will be suffered to remain than a few ugly stumps for the support of half-a-dozen bird-cots.

With what feelings the men who planned and planted that noble square, will look upon the mutilation of their work, may be well imagined. This wholesale destruction of trees can certainly benefit no one, and least of all the owners of property around Union-square.

It is astonishing how persons living there can look on calmly and see the trees mutilated, under the foliage of which their children were wont to play, safely protected against the fiery rays of a Summer sun.

If those who are at present in charge of our Parks have not sense enough to beautify and to improve them, then let them, at least, for God's sake, keep their sacraligious hands from destroying the work of their worthier predecessors.

If this Vandalism is allowed to go on unchecked, then we may see ere long all the stately trees of our public squares transformed into a hideous collection of stumps without foliage, shocking to every sense of the beautiful, and affording neither shade nor shelter.

I earnestly pray you, Mr. Editor, to direct the attention of your readers to these disgraceful facts, and to use the influence of your valuable paper for the protection and preservation of the trees in our squares and avenues.

Respectfully yours, H.

An Improper President of a University.—The Rev. Dr. Daily, President of the State University of Indiana, appears to have fallen from grace. The Indianapolis *Journal* learns that charges have been preferred against him on the following charges:

"1. Drunkenness. 2. Lewdness; and 3. Offering money to witnesses of his misconduct to secure silence. The testimony of a very large number of the most respectable citizens of this place has been procured. The *American*, edited by a minister of Dr. Daily's own Church, and which has hitherto spoken in his defence, is even more specific in its charges. It says: Our readers will learn with profound regret, more than surprise, that Dr. Daily, the President of the State University, spent most of last week in this city, so much under the influence of intoxicating liquors as to be seen staggering in the street, and to demean himself in a rude manner in the Union Dépôt, offering insults to an unprotected female. For the latter he made acknowledgments to the friends of the female and the officers of the dépôt, and for both he will be brought before a Committee of the Church at the earliest possible moment. We forbear comment for the present, further than to say that though Dr. Daily has long been suspected of a free use of intoxicating liquors, he has managed to keep the facts from the authorities of the Church so far as to elude detection. The habit has, however, been growing upon him, until concealment is no longer possible. His friends in the city and in the State are deeply mortified over his conduct in the city last week, the details of which are too revolting for publication."

TALK OF A CHRISTIAN MAN

Henry Ward Beecher in Reply to Some of his Critics.

From the Independent.

Last week we made a partial confession of our Faith. This week we make a partial confession of our Practice. And we now print the entire first part of the article from the New-York *Examiner*, the last part of which it was more convenient to dispose of first:

"The 'Fraternity' and Mr. Beecher.—In the congregation ministered to by Theodore Parker, at the Music Hall in Boston, known as the 'Twenty-eighth Congregational Society,' there is a literary association styled the 'Fraternity.' Said 'Fraternity' has got up a series of 'Fraternity Lectures,' an avowed object of which, if a newspaper announcement may be credited, was to give to the 'ideas' of Mr. Parker a freer scope than the Lyceum platform allows. But whether that was the purpose or not, it is manifest that the effect would be, so far as any impression was made on the public, to give increased popularity to the man and his 'church.' If the lectures prove, as has been claimed, 'the most successful course of the season,' they will reflect a certain lustre upon the 'Twenty-eighth Congregational Society,' and upon the man whose infidelity is its pervading spirit. Such an effect, we should suppose, would be deprecated—at least, would not be even constructively aided—by a sincere friend of evangelical religion. But the pastor of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn has appeared upon Mr. Parker's platform, to lend to it his popularity. Mr. Beecher has asserted his right to do in all things what is right in his own eyes, and we are not disposed, even if we were able, to abridge his liberty. But it is utterly incomprehensible by us, how he reconciles with his love for the Gospel such open aid and comfort to its bitterest enemies. To appear with Mr. Parker, contemporaneously or successively, upon a platform which represents neither him nor his 'ideas,' is one thing; to assist in giving *eclat* to an infidel enterprise is a very different thing—and that is what every Fraternity lecturer, and every purchaser of a Fraternity ticket has done."

Of course we believe in newspapers, and in editors. Yet, even an editor may be mistaken, and a newspaper may fall into misstatements! And the *Examiner* has, in this instance, been misled by a too confiding trust in religious or secular newspapers.

It is true that the Fraternity Course was under the supervision of members of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, of Boston, but it is not true that it was got up for the sake of giving Mr. Parker's "ideas' a freer scope than the Lyceum platform allows'—if by *ideas*, the *Examiner* means Mr. Parker's characteristic religious views. On the contrary, it was known that Mr. Parker was preparing four historical discourses on Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, and (we believe) Franklin. But such was the ill odor in Boston of Mr. Parker's religious notions that a studious care had been exercised to keep him from Boston lecture platforms, though history, art, or belles lettres were his theme, lest the influence of anything that was good in him should 'reflect a lustre' upon that part of him which religious men so much deprecate.

But, on the other hand, the attempt to suppress a man, and not to silence his speech, on the great topics which are common to men of *all* religious views, must produce, not only among his personal friends, but among honorable men who utterly differ from him in religion, a determination that he shall have a chance to *speak*, at least; and then, if people did not wish to hear an 'infidel,' on secular topics, of course they can stay at home. In other respects, this lecture course was like ordinary courses. The only respect in which it was peculiar was, that Theodore Parker was to deliver four lectures in the course, upon Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.

The funds over and above the expenses, if there should be any, were *not* designed to support either Mr. Parker or the Twenty-eight Congregational Society, of which he is the minister. They were to be employed in charitable purposes, and for the most part among the poor and unfriended!

And if the young men of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston judged that we were one who would be glad to coöperate with Theodore Parker, in all honorable ways which did not imply approbation of his theology, for objects common to all good men; and if they judged that we should be forward to aid all measures, among all sects, which had for their object the improvement of the young, and the relief of the suffering, they judged rightly. We believe in the right of free speech even of men whose speech, when delivered, we do not believe!

Did the *Examiner* think that the young gentlemen of Mr. Parker's society got up a course of popular lectures for the sake of covertly propagating infidelity, and invited me, without disclosing the inward scheme, to garnish the course, and to lend my influence, blindfolded, to such an aim? Or did it never enter the head of the *Examiner* that a man might associate with men from whose theological tenets he utterly dissented, because he sympathised with the special benevolence which they would perform? because he had an *ethical* sympathy with them, in spite of their theology? because he believed that a good man ought always to seek occasions of working with men, rather than of working away from them?

We should be sorry to suppose ourselves singular in this judgment. Are we to take the ground that no orthodox man shall encourage the young to self-improvement and to works of benevolence, unless they are sound in the faith? Because Mr. Parker teaches a wrong theology to the young men of his charge, are we to hold off and refuse to help them when they endeavor to live a great deal better than we should suppose their theology would incline them to? But this is the very case in hand. The young men in Mr. Parker's society undertook to do good by a course of general lectures; we lectured in the course; good papers are full of grief; and the *Examiner* regards it as "utterly incomprehensible." We must be still more incomprehensible then, when we say, that, though we would earnestly desire men to believe aright in religion, yet, if they will not, then we hope that their life will be better than their creed. And, if we see men of a heretical turn of mind practicing Gospel virtues and charities, we shall certainly encourage and help them. For men do not derive the right to do good from the Thirty-nine Articles; nor need they go to the Westminster Confession for liberty to recover the intemperate, set free the bond, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, educate the ignorant, and give sleigh-rides to beggars' children that never before laughed and cuddled in a buffalo-robe! It seems to us a great deal better business for a Christian man to encourage men in well-doing than to punish them for wrong-thinking.

But the *Examiner* thinks that the success of this course of lectures will "*reflect a certain lustre* upon the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, and upon the man whose infidelity is its pervading spirit." Well, what then? Are we to punish an infidel for his infidelity by refusing him all credit for personal goodness, for active benevolence, for practical humanity?

If anybody does right he *ought* to be applauded. If Mr. Parker *does* well he deserves the credit for well-doing. If the young men of his charge do well, they deserve all the "lustre" of it. Or shall we take ground that no man who is not of sound orthodox faith is to have any "lustre" for practical virtue? Must nobody be counted ethically right until he is theologically sound? Such a doctrine would be monstrous! Every just and generous man in the community ought to rejoice in the good conduct of every man, without regard to his speculative views or theological affinities!

If a man institutes a temperance movement, must I refuse to help him because, being a Universalist minister, his zeal and fidelity in that cause would "reflect a lustre" upon him and his sect? If a man would establish and endow a hospital, must I refuse to co-work with him because, being a Unitarian, its success would reflect a certain lustre upon that faith?

But the *Examiner* says: "The pastor of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn has appeared upon Mr. Parker's platform, to lend it his popularity." I neither borrowed nor lent. I went before an audience in the Tremont Temple, the place for the chief part of public lectures, to give my own ideas, and to exert whatever power I had by my thoughts and by my feelings upon such audience as pleased to come. If they were good men, they needed me less; if they were bad they needed me more. But either way, I was responsible for my own testimony, and for nothing more; and this was not lent to Mr. Parker, but to the audience. Yet, whenever Theodore Parker does what is right and noble, if it were possible for me to lend him anything I would do it gladly. I have nothing to lend, however, but good will, and that I never lend, but give free as God's air!

But, it will be asked, will the public understand your position, and, however you may design it, will not the impression go abroad either that you sympathize with infidel views, or are indifferent to them? No. The public are just the ones who will not misunderstand. There is formed and forming a moral judgment in the intelligent parts of the community that popular Christianity needs more love in it. Men at large will be a great deal more apt to say that I have done a more exemplary Christian act, in daring to avow an *ethical* sympathy with Theodore Parker, between whom and myself there exists an irreconcileable theological difference, than if I had bombarded him for a whole year, and refused to touch his hand!

What a pitiful thing it is to see men who have the chance of saying what they believe, who do say it two hundred times a year, who write it, sing it, speak it, and fight it; who, by all their social affinities, by all their life-work, by all positive and most solemn testimonies, are placed beyond misconception,—always nervous lest they should sit down with somebody, or speak with somebody, or touch somebody, and so lose an immaculate reputation for soundness! Therefore men peep out from their systems as prisoners in jail peep out of iron-barred windows, but dare not come out, for fear some sharp Sheriff of the Faith should arrest them.

If we held Theodore Parker's views, we should not wait to have it *inferred*. Men would hear it from our lips, and hear it past all mistaking. And we are not going at our time of life to begin to watch over our "*influence*," to cut and trim our sentences lest some mousing critic should pounce upon an infelicity and draw upon us a suspicion. We have never sought influence, and we never shall seek it. Any that we have now, came to us because we went straightforward, doing whatever was *right*, and always believing that a *loving heart* was a better judge of what *was* right than a cold and accurate head. Neither is infallible. Both make mistakes. But the errors of the heart dissolve in the kindness of men's natures as snow-flakes dissolve in warm-bosomed lakes, while the errors of cold intellect pierce and stick like arrows. If I cannot make my people understand my belief, in fifty-two Sabbaths of the year, I shall not mend the matter by refusing to follow the generous sympathies of my heart.

No. The common people will not misunderstand. Nor will practical Christian ministers. They may differ from my judgment, but they will understand my deed. *It is only those professed defenders of the faith, who, having erected suspicion into a Christian grace, practice slander as a Christian duty, that will be liable to mistake.* And it makes no difference whether such men understand or not. These men are like aspen-trees growing on rocks. In conceit and arrogance they are as hard as granite, while they tremble all over like aspen leaves with perpetual fears and apprehensions of dismal mischief to come!

When Theodore Parker appears in his representative character as a theologian, I am as irreconcilably opposed to him as it is possible to be. The things that are dear to him, are cheerless and unspeakably solitary and mournful to me. The things which are the very censer of my life, the inspiration of my experience, the glory of my thought and the strength of my ministry, are to him but very little. I differ from him in fact, in theory, in statement, in doctrine, in system, in hope and expectation, living or dying, laboring or resting—in theology, we are separate, and irreconcilable. * * * *

The disposition *to find some common ground of kindness and benevolence work, with those from whom we are known to differ*, will be a real preaching of the Gospel to tens of thousands who are unmoved by dogmas or doctrines. It is Love that the world wants. When Love goes abroad in the full worth of its nature, and endures, and suffers, without reward except the sweetness of suffering borne for another, then men begin to see what is the heart and spirit of Christ, and to have some motions toward faith in him!

If tears could wash away from Mr. Parker's eyes the hindrances, that he might behold Christ as I behold and adore him, I would shed them without reserve. If prayers could bring to him this vision of glory, beyond sight of philosophy, I would for him besiege the audience-chamber of Heaven with an endless procession of prayers, until another voice sounding forth from another light brighter than the noonday sun, should cast down another blinded man, to be lifted up an apostle with inspired vision!

When, in the pestilence in New-Orleans, the Sisters of Charity did not count their lives dear to them, but night and day, fearless of death and defiant of fatigue, gave their utmost being to the care of the miserable sick, must I, a Protestant, refuse admiration or fellowship for fear a "certain lustre" would shine upon the Roman Catholic Church?

If a Jew does nobly, he deserves the lustre which right-doing ought to confer. If an atheist or an infidel live virtuously and act honorably, he should have the "lustre" belonging to virtue and honor.

Does the *Examiner* think that we do not care for our own theologic views? We care a good deal. We shall yield them to no man's dictation. We shall not indorse any man's theology which differs from them. We have enough of the old disciple nature left to feel very desirous that folks who will cast out devils, should do it in our train. If they won't—why, then, we will help them to do it in *their* way! But if we were to help an Episcopal movement for general benevolence, would any man say that we indorsed High Church notions? If we were affectionately and urgently invited to Princeton, to examine the senior class in theology and give them some tender cautions on parting from Turretin and entering the life of realities, would anybody be so cruel as to say that we believed in high Calvinism, or were indifferent to all woes of conscience produced by that energetic system? Bishop Hughes will never invite us to speak in his new cathedral and we not promptly accept it. But we affectionately appeal to the *Examiner* whether, on such an interesting occurrence, he would think it his duty to pierce us with such remarks as are now puncturing our peace from his words?

If I had gone to Boston to buy carpets or books; or if I had gone to Boston to help the Republican cause, no question would have been raised. In selfish and worldly interests men are allowed coöperation for common ends. But if I divest myself of all selfish or secular aims, and rise to a higher plane of benevolence, and seek to raise the fallen, to restore the lost, to purify the vicious, to elevate the ignorant, and to cheer the poor and neglected, Christian ministers and editors will not let me coöperate for such divine objects with every man who will sincerely work for them; but I must pick for men of right philosophy, for men right in all theology! Thus we allow selfishness to go with flowing robes and a loose girdle. We make her feet light, and her hands nimble. But upon religion we put iron shoes and steel gloves. We burden her with mail, and underneath it all we draw the girt of conscience to the last hole. Then she goes slowly forth, scarcely able to walk or to breathe!

I have long ago been convinced that it was better to love men than to hate them; that one would be more likely to convince them of wrong belief by showing a cordial sympathy for their welfare, than by nipping and pinching them with logic. And although, I do not disdain, but honor, philosophy applied to religion. *I think that the world just now needs the Christian heart more than anything else.* And, even if the only and greatest question were the propagation of right theology, I am confident that right speculative views will grow up faster and firmer in the Summer of true Christian loving than in the rigorous winter of solid, congealed orthodoxy, or the blustering March of controversy.

Does anybody inquire why, if so thinking, we occasionally give such sharp articles upon the great religious newspapers, the *Observer*, the *Intelligencer*, and the like? Oh pray do not think it for any ill-will. It is all kindness! We only do it to keep our voice in practice. We have made orthodoxy a study. And by an attentive examination of the *Presbyterian*, the *Observer*, the *Puritan Recorder*, and such like unblemished confessors, we have perceived that no man is truly sound who does not pitch into somebody that is not sound; and that a real modern orthodox man, like a nervous watch-dog, must sit on the door-stone of his system, and bark incessantly at everything that comes in sight along the highway. And when there is nothing to bark at, either he must growl and gnaw his reserved bones, or bark at the moon to keep up the sonorousness of his voice. And so, for fear that the sweetness of our temper may lead men to think that we have no theologic zeal, we lift up an objurgation now and then—as much as to say, "Here we are, fierce and orthodox—ready to growl when we cannot bite."

Could Theodore Parker worship my God—Christ Jesus is his name. All that there is of God to me is bound up in that name. A dim and shadowy effluence rises from Christ, and that I am taught to call the Father. A yet more tenuous and invisible film of thought arises, and that is the Holy Spirit. But neither are to me aught tangible, restful, accessible.

They are to be revealed to my knowledge hereafter, but now only to my faith. But Christ stands my *manifest* God. All that I know is of him, and in him. I put my soul into his arms, as, when I was born, my father put me into my mother's arms. I draw all my life from him. I bear him in my thoughts hourly, as I humbly believe that he also bears me. For I do truly believe that we love each other!—I a speck, a particle, a nothing, only a mere beginning of something that is gloriously yet to be when the warmth of God's bosom shall have been a summer for my growth;—and He, the Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace!

And this Redeemer of the world, this Saviour of sinners, I accept, not only as my guide, my friend, my deliverer, but as an atoning God, who bore my sins upon the cross, and delivered me from their penalty. And, since my life is spared to me by him, I give to him that life again. This hope of Christ is the staff of my ministry. First, highest, and in measure beyond all other things, I preach Jesus Christ. And all other topics are but arrows, shot out of this Divine bow. And this has been so for twenty years, eleven of which I have labored in Brooklyn, And yet the *Examiner* is pleased to reproach me, as if, against the sweep of my life, and the current and testimony of my being, I had gone to Boston to give "eclat to an infidel enterprise," because I gladly helped men who do not agree with me in theology to do deeds of mercy in which all good men are united!

What must be the condition of the public mind, on the subject of Christian charity, when the simple coöperation of a man, on a ground of common benevolence, is made to signify more than his whole regular life work?

But since I may not hope so to prevail, I at least will carry him in my heart, I will cordially work with him when I can, and be heartily sorry whenever I cannot.

While we write, word comes that Mr. Parker, broken down by overlabor, seeks rest and restoration in warmer clime. Should these lines reach his eye, let him know that one heart at least remembers his fidelity to man, in great public exigencies when so many swerved, of whom we had a right to expect better things. God shield him from the ocean, the storm, the pestilence; and heal him of lurking disease. And there shall be one Christian who will daily speak his name to the heart of God in earnest prayer, that with health of body he may receive upon his soul the greatest gift of God,—faith in Jesus Christ as the Divine Saviour of the world.

Interesting from the Northwest—The Valley of the Saskatchewan.

From the Toronto Globe.

Mr. Hind returned from his last exploring expedition to the Northwest Territory about ten days ago, accompanied by Mr. Dickenson, Engineer; Mr. John Fleming, Surveyor; and Mr. Hime, Artist. Mr. Hind and his party thoroughly explored the neighborhood of the Assiniboine, and traversed the south branch of the Saskatchewan some hundreds of miles. He used canoes going one way, and for the other took horses, by which he secured a more thorough knowledge of the country than the fur-traders, who travel by water entirely.

The Company's people have always reported the Saskatchewan as running through a sandy plain, utterly unfit for cultivation. Mr. Hind's people admit the banks of the river to be sandy, but say that five miles from it the land is even richer than on the Red River. The climate is much milder, and the vegetation much more luxuriant. From the accounts of the hunters it would appear, however, that the slope of land at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains is the finest part of the Territory. The snow is said never to lie deep there, snow-shoes being unknown to the Indians, and it is a well-timbered conntry. This is the locality, also, in which the coal beds exist.

Mr. Hind did not penetrate so far, but he had undoubted proofs of their existence. At Fort Edmonton, and other western posts of the company, they use this coal for their forges. It would appear from Mr. Hind's researches that the hope of finding good coal on the Assinibone has proved groundless. Lignite is found, but not in such quantities as to be profitable. There is, however, over the whole country sufficient wood for building and fuel during the first settlement of the country, and afterward there are ample stores of timber to the north, for which there are easy means of transportation to the prairies.

In the way of transportation it is believed that Mr. Hind's party made a discovery. They found that an affluent of the Assiniboine approached within a very short distance of the Saskatchewan. If the two streams could be joined, there would be a great saving in distance. The only route previously explored was by the lake, to the mouth of the Saskatchewan, and hence past the barrier of the falls up the river. The northing and southing would be saved by the newly discovered route, since this branch of the Assiniboine runs almost due west from Red River. At the highest point at which Mr. Hind saw the Saskatchewan, it was half a mile broad and seven feet deep.

Some of the Indians who had guided Captain Pallisser and his party over the Rocky Mountains arrived at Red River just before Mr. Hind's expedition left. Capt. Pallisser himself was to Winter at Edmonton House, and resume his explorations in the Spring. Two companies of Americans were in the Territory, on their way to Fraser River. They were ordinary emigrants, traveling with wagons drawn by oxen. They were not very well provided with food, and had suffered some hardships. They would probably Winter at Carleton House. There is no doubt that they will be followed by numerous companies in the Spring, the route being far superior to any other overland track yet discovered.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Seizure of the Building on Behalf of the Trustees—Reply to Dr. Gould.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The communication of B. A. Gould, Jr., "To the Donors and Friends of the Dudley Observatory," which appeared in the *Atlas and Argus* of the 6th, contains so many base falsehoods, as to the legal authority, character, conduct and responsibility of the persons who took possession of the Observatory buildings on Monday last, that I deem it due to myself and others, to publish a concise statement of all the facts connected with that transaction.

On Monday, the 3d inst., I received an order, of which the following is a true copy:

> Albany, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.
>
> In pursuance of the authority vested in me by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, I do hereby appoint and request Elisha Mack, with such persons as he may select to aid him, to take possession of the Observatory building and the dwelling-house connected therewith, and to remove therefrom all persons or property which may be found upon the premises.
>
> Thomas W. Olcott, President,
> Dudley Observatory Board of Trustees.

Being thus legally empowered, I repaired to the above-mentioned premises with but seven men, instead of fifteen, as stated by Dr. Gould, to assist me; without the least violence we took possession of the Observatory buildings. B. A. Gould, Jr., says he was absent at the time; to the contrary, the boy we saw at the west door of the dwelling-house, informed me that "*the Doctor was at dinner.*" B. A. Gould, Jr., is evidently mistaken in asserting that "*about fifteen men presented themselves at the Observatory premises during his temporary absence, and without any legal or judicial authority, broke into the Observatory building.*"

I enter the Observatory building by a basement window, which was open; I passed to the front door, on the south side of which I noticed a window unfastened; the sash was hung on hinges, which was opened by a slight push, through which several of my party entered. We went to the basement where we found two women washing clothes; the place was filled with steam, being the fumes of the boiling water, which was perceptible by the humidity of the atmosphere in the principal story. After leaving one of our force at the Observatory. I went with the others back to the dwelling. Dr. Gould entered about an hour and a half after we came to the premises. I saw him in his room; informed him of my mission; also read the paper showing my authority. He asked me "will you repel force with force, if necessary?" I answered affirmatively. Dr. Gould remarked, "Mr. Mack, we will have no 'fisticuffs;' I will want two or three days to pack up, and will commence this afternoon; *I will make no resistance.*" Upon these conditions I consented to give him the time he desired. Immediately the Doctor asked me to dismiss my men as I should have no trouble. I declined, assuring him he should not be molested, that my men would be quiet.

B. A. Gould, Jr., says: "*They* (my aids) *remained in the house during the night, having a supply of liquor, and exercising the rule of brute force and not law over the premises.*" Dr. Gould knows that it is not true that any of our party *exercised brute force over the premises*; he knows, too, *who* threatened violence, and *who* had imbibed so much that it was visible to every one present. As I have not drank any intoxicating liquor for many years, and was awake during Monday night, I can say that I was with my men all times of the night, and I did not see one of them whose brain was muddled. Every one of my men were sober, to the best of my judgment and belief. It was unnecessary for Dr. Gould to state that liquor was furnished us—as there seemed to be an abundant supply both of liquor and ale, which was freely offered to my men by Dr. Gould's Assistants.

B. A. Gould, Jr., knows who was the man that caused all of the disturbance in the house that night; but it will not answer Dr. Gould's purposes to name him. The Janitor, Mr. Bygate, can also keep silent. Dr. Gould and his assistants remained in the house during the night. Tuesday morning Dr. Gould sent for me and desired me to come into his room. I went. I inquired, "Did my men disturb you last night?" The Doctor replied, "*They did not—they have behaved well.*" I should here mention that Dr. Gould asked me Monday night, "How did you understand me, when we spoke of force?" I told him as I have herein stated. The Doctor then explained that he did not wish to relinquish his rights; that as man to man, he would not oppose, but as to the agent of Mr. Olcott, he would not say that he would not resist, or that he would voluntarily go out. I replied, "then Doctor we understood each other." He spoke of his difficulties with the Board of Trustees which had so depressed his spirits that he could not attend to his scientific duties.

Before Dr. Gould left the house, Tuesday morning, he told me he was going to consult with his lawyer. After he was gone, his assistants packed up his pamphlets and books—probably three or four hundred volumes—as well as their own effects. The services rendered by my men were gratefully acknowledged by Dr. Gould's assistants.

Tuesday afternoon the Doctor's assistants, who had been busy most of the day in packing up the Doctor's effects, came to me, Mr. Winslow acting as spokesman, who said: "Mr. Mack, we have been advised not to go out of the house voluntarily, so if you want us out, you must put us out." After a friendly talk—and I presume the young men were anxious to go—I told them I was ready to put them out. They placed themselves in as convenient a position as possible. I carried, without any assistance, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Toomer, and placed them gently on their feet on the piazza. Mr. Searle was taken out by three of us, and also placed on his feet. Mr. Mosman was also carried out. No violence was necessary, nor were any one of us angry during the operation of ejecting Dr. Gould's assistants. They were enjoying themselves with the fun, which was evident by their hearty laugh. They returned the following day, and saw everything carefully picked up and carried out. Our party were on the most friendly terms with them until they finally left the premises.

Dr. Gould returned to the dwelling-house Wednesday, about noon. He was met at the west door, and told that he would not be permitted to enter either the dwelling or the Observatory. He left immediately afterwards.

There has not been an angry or a harsh word used by any of my force, or myself, to the Doctor; nor has he sustained the slightest loss by any act of my men, who have been ever ready and willing to render him, and every other inmate of the house, all the assistance they could.

B. A. Gould, Jr., notwithstanding the services rendered him by me and my men, has thought proper to denounce us as a "*lawless band of marauders*," "*irresponsible rioters*," &c. If he is desirous of commencing proceedings against those he stigmatises as "*a mob*," and is only deterred because he may have his "labor for his pains," I can assure him property sufficient can be found to satisfy any judgment or execution he may obtain against them.

The key of the front door of the Observatory, with twelve other keys which belong to the buildings on the premises, were found by me, on a window sill, in the southeast basement room yesterday morning. Dr. Gould's man, Andrew, being near at the time, was asked by me if he knew the keys; he said, "I think the large key belongs to the front door of the Observatory." He was the only person outside of the house who could have placed the keys where I found them.

A portion of the gas pipe in the upper story of the dwelling was wrenched off last Wednesday. I inquired of Andrew why he did it. He said, "it belonged to Dr. Gould." I asked, "Why did you not plug up the pipe as the gas had escaped from it several hours?" His reply was, "Mr. Bygate should have turned the gas off below." He also informed me that the furnace and apparatus for making gas were out of order and must be fixed before they can be used. I have omitted to mention that everything in and around the building seemed to be in a state of confusion, and I should not think any delicate scientific operations could have been carried on there. The only instrument mounted was in the east wing, which was partially covered with dust and snow. The other rooms were all in a very dirty condition, and had no appearance of having been used. The basement also was in a very filthy condition, and appeared to have been used only for washing, raising chickens, and for other purposes which I will omit to mention. I do not know as Dr. Gould would cause any injury to the Observatory property, but it will do no harm to watch him and his servant. A man who will endeavor to ruin the reputation of others who are far his superiors is a dangerous man.

ELISHA MACK.

Dudley Observatory, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

Exploration of the North Pacific—A Submarine Mountain.

Our Sandwich Islands files give an interesting account of the cruise of the United States surveying-schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, which arrived at Honolulu Nov. 9, after a trip of 43 days from San Francisco. She had been occupied most of the time in sounding, and in repeatedly sailing over the positions of Cooper's Island, and some seven other reported dangers. She had good weather and light winds the whole time. Excepting a *mountain ridge* about midway between Honolulu and the American coast, on which there were *two miles of water*, the *Cooper* found an almost uniform depth of three miles, it being the very same in those very places where shoals were looked for. It is well known that many of the reported islands and shoals in this portion of the North Pacific Ocean have a very doubtful existence. A dark cloud near the horizon, with lighter clouds near it, is quite likely to be mistaken for land; and, if seen in the evening, that impression will, probably, remain, followed by the report of an island discovered in a certain latitude and longitude. In the same way, the shadow of a cloud becomes a dangerous shoal. A chart of all these reported dangers has been carefully prepared, with the intention that each should be diligently sought for, and all that have no existence be removed from the charts. Part of this work will be performed by the expedition of the *Fenimore Cooper*.

The *Polynesian* says: After remaining a short time at Honolulu, to make observations and to rate chronometers, the *Cooper* was to sail for the Caroline and Ladrone Islands; after which she will proceed to Hong Kong. Thence she will visit the islands south of Japan, touch at Hakhodadi; and thence return to the United States, after a probable absence of twelve months. In case of attack from savages or pirates, she has sufficient force to protect herself, being provided with a twelve-pounder and two small swivels, besides small arms for all on board—4 aft and 13 forward.

At appears from Lieut. Brooke's account of the expedition, so far, that an hour and a half is required to sound a depth of three miles, and four hours more are necessary to wind in the line—two men turning a hand-reel for that purpose. He has specimens of the mud brought up at each sounding. These are carefully put up in vials, and the latitude and longitude as they were taken, together with the depth of water, are marked on each vial.

In this age of progress we may look forward to the time when it will be proposed to lay a Pacific Telegraph; and all must be gratified to learn that, thus far, no natural obstacle to such an enterprise has presented itself. Lieutenant Brooke is stated to have declared it to be as easy to lay a cable in three as in two miles depth of water. In neither case should the wire be allowed to hang perpendicularly, as by that means it has to bear the strain of two or more miles; whereas, if the vessel has sufficient speed to keep the wire in a nearly horizontal line, it will sink gradually, and have but little strain upon it. Such being the case, the depth of water is of but little consequence. The exact direction of the submarine mountain, or mountain ridge, above mentioned, was not ascertained by Lieutenant Brooke. It was evidently from north to south, but as it was merely crossed, and not sounded along its length, nothing further is known on the subject.

This expedition of the *Fenimore Cooper* is a very important one. As a line of steamers between California and China will probably be established at no distant day, it was deemed expedient by our Government to obtain more thorough knowledge of the ocean to be crossed. The general direction of the winds and currents required to be ascertained, so that the best route might be laid down; certain places required to be selected for coaling, or as points of departure, and their exact positions noted; besides, the safety of life and property required that, as far as possible, all dangers should be correctly pointed out. To effect these objects, the *Fenimore Cooper*, a fine little schooner of 95 tons, was fitted out by the Navy Department, and put under the command of Lieutenant John M. Brooke, whose reputation as a talented officer is world-wide, and who is well known as the inventor of the admirable sounding apparatus which bears his name. The *Cooper* was formerly a pilot-boat, and, like most of her class, was built to encounter rough weather. She is well provided with everything needed in such an expedition. Among other things is an excellent transit instrument, to be used in making observations on shore; also, seventeen chronometers, of the best manufacture, to prevent alteration from any sudden shock or jar. The latter are deposited in cases imbedded in gutta-percha. Their rates are calculated with more than ordinary accuracy, thermometers being placed in the cases, and the temperature noted at regular intervals. It will be recollected that Joseph Heco, the Japanese who was picked up at sea some years ago, and educated in San Francisco, is now on his way back to his native land, on board the *Fenimore Cooper*. The progress of this vessel will be watched with much interest, especially by the citizens of San Francisco, whose immediate interests are much connected with the results of this expedition. Although the principal officers have been repeatedly alluded to in the columns of the *Bulletin*, we repeat their names here, as follows: John M. Brooke, Lieutenant-Commanding; Charles E. Thornton, Lieutenant; and Mr. Kern, Draughtsman.

Letters from Japan.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

On Board the Minnesota.
Nagasaki, Japan, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1858.

This beautiful spot, whence I send a letter, has been a sort of diplomatic and military watering-place this Summer, where, one after the other, the Ambassadors and Admirals have come to recruit themselves from the annoyances and perplexities of the Gulf of Pecheli, and the coast of China generally. Mr. Reed is the last comer, up to this time; the Russian and English Ministers have preceded him, and Baron Gros being every day expected on his return from Jeddo. Mr. Reed and Baron Gros remained at Shanghae for nearly two months, awaiting the coming of the Imperial Commissioners to revise the tariff.

At last news came that they should not be at Soochau till October, and Mr. Reed at once went on board the *Minnesota*, but was prevented from sailing by what we hope was the equinoctial gale. The *Minnesota* went to sea from Woosung on the 16th, sighted Cape Gotto, the southwestern point of Japan, on the 19th, and anchored here at daylight on the 20th. A head wind retarded her, but it was delicious holiday-sailing from first to last. We found the *Powhatan*, flag-ship, here, and look for the *Mississippi* every hour from Hakodadi and the Northern ports. Commodore Tatnall keeps his ships moving. As a matter of naval news, I may mention that this ship is ordered home whenever Mr. Reed considers his mission closed, and he is to have a passage in her if he desires it. It is not certain whether Mr. Reed will return direct or by the way of Europe. By either route he will be at home in April. The ship is ordered to Boston.

I am a poor hand at word-painting, but if I had the least talent, the surpassing beauty of this scene would inspire me. The entrance to the harbor is so narrow and so covered in by overlapping hills as to require the eye of a keen navigator to find it. We made the land in the afternoon, and though disappointed in not reaching the haven where we would be that night, were fully repaid by one of those joyous sights of nature which do not come to a man often in life. I have seen sunset and sunrise from the Rhigi—I have seen it from the Cordillera—have watched, (and after 68 days sea monotony, it was very attractive,) with the grand mountains of Southern Africa and the Talla Rock in the foreground, but never have I seen one equal in brightness to this, over the green, terraced hills of Japan. And then, after this grand heralding, came this beautiful panorama, varying every moment as the frigate, slowly and gracefully steaming in, wound her way from the extreme point of Iwoosoma, the outer island—among islets separated by narrow friths, and crowned with batteries, (such as they are,) till in the inner harbor of all, within a mile of the Dutch factory, we dropped our anchor. On all sides rise mountains, terraced more than half way up, and well wooded, surrounding what might seem to be a lake—and all waving in beautiful lines against the sky. Those who have seen the Lake of Como pronounce this superior. It wants the Alpine accompaniments of the Swiss lakes, but, as yesterday, from the parapets or stone terraces of a Buddhist temple, to which we climbed, I looked down into the bay of deep, blue water, I could not but think the scene need not fear comparison with the Swiss lakes themselves.

But then, in all honesty, let me enable you to distrust this enthusiasm by reminding you I am fresh from China—flat, treeless, coffin-covered China—where, either at Shanghae, or up the winding reaches of the Pei-ho, nothing is to be found on which the eye can rest with ordinary contentment. And as to blue water, remember we have been anchored for weeks in the Mississippi of China, where the water is anything but blue. Still, *positively*, the scene is very lovely, and as the tide slowly sways the ship round, as I write, there is a never-ceasing variety of beauty through the ports.

Directly in front, as the ship now heads, nestling between the hills, is the pretty town of Nagasaki, with its white houses in contrast with the rich verdure around. In the intermediate stretch of calm water lie the *Powhatan*, a small Japanese screw steamer, presented by the Dutch, and one Ningpo or Chapoo junk; and here another contrast strikes you. In a Chinese port all is hubbub, and noise, and activity; forests of masts of junks, as at Shanghae, and sampers and boats of all kinds pushing in every direction. Here the predominant idea is that of repose, both afloat and ashore—and that, too, I incline to think, repose without business. A huge boat, loaded with people, is at this moment floating round the ship, all standing up and reconnoitering, and unless Mr. Reed keeps the blinds of his cabin library very closely drawn, they will put their heads in and see what he is doing, and yet there is nothing offensive in their curiosity.

Now, let us step on shore, and see how the promise of beauty and cleanliness is kept there. The landing is on a stone pier at Desima—an island of about two acres in area, where, for centuries, the Portuguese first, and the Dutch afterwards, have been kept and resided—and passing a kind of gateway, we enter a clean, quiet, thirty feet well-paved street, in which one is puzzled to know what air prevails, whether it is Dutch or Japanese; certain it is it is not Chinese. On each side, with huge green lattice windows, are the quarters of his Excellency, Mr. Donker Curtius, Dutch Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, and his small staff; and further on, what are called the Dutch bazaars, where fancy wares are sold—and then a little patch of garden, with gravel walks, in which there is a pretty collection of trees, evergreens generally, with beautiful holly trees, and one fine specimen of camphor wood. Here, too, as everywhere, reign silence and repose. In the corner of the garden is a round boulder—a cenotaph to Kampfor and Thunbay, the Dutch writers on Japan, with this inscription:

> Ecce virent vestræ hic plantæ florentque quotannis
> Cultorum memores, serta feruntqe pia.

Passing resolutely by the temptations of the bazaars—a curious picture of social life here—the visitor crosses a bridge into the city of Nagasaki proper. The streets are wide, and the houses neat and apparently comfortable, the inmates sitting on their clean mats, and the children and half-grown boys and girls running to the doors, and good-humoredly begging for gilt buttons—the only similitude to metallic currency the Government allows the people. We thought at Tient-sin that prevalent nakedness could go no further go, but the Japanese, happily a well screened race, far excel them. Those that wear clothes, have quite enough of them, wrapped around rather gracefully, and of grave, subdued colors; but those whom necessity limits are on the verge of absolute nudity, and yet there is no immodesty, and little that is offensive.

There are good shops for country and foreign produce along the main streets, but no crowds; occasionally one meets a mummer, by no means as grotesque as a London sweep on a May day morning, and a juggler, and at one corner an orator or story teller, or improvisatore haranguing a crowd with great volubility and earnestness. All about are to be seen the two-sworded officials, the police of a Japanese city, watching, but never interfering. Pursuing a street further on, you enter on an avenue on which seem to be the temples of the city, built against the side of the mountain, and approached by really very grand stairways of carved masonry. I have seen nothing like it in the East, unless it be the approach to the Jesuit monastery at Macao; but here the abutting against the hill side, and the dark, overhanging foliage, makes the construction very picturesque. Here, again, one finds a contrast with China. I have seen two considerable Chinese temples—that of Wanghia, near Macao, where in 1844 Mr. Cushing signed his treaty—and the larger one of Haiguan, near Tien-tsin, where Mr. Reed signed his, but neither bears any comparison to those of Japan; and here, too, there seemed something like reverence and worship. The buildings are clean. The priests are well dressed, and in the largest compartment of this great collection there was a funeral service performing, and with the lights and the kneeling officiating priest and his attendants, and the reverential silence around, one might easily think, instead of Budda, he was in a European church. Above the temples were the graveyards, planted with fresh flowers and marked with square tomb stones. The sides of the hills are dotted with them everywhere. Down the mountains were gushing rapid streams—the fruit of recent heavy rains—which prevented us from reaching the highest level. Through the centre of the town runs a rapid stream, with several waterfalls, and bridged with stone at the intersection of the streets. A walk through this city cannot fail to give one a most favorable impression of the people and of the Government.

Not far outside of Desima, and on the water front, is an open space surrounded by sheds and stalls, called (why, no one seems able to say,) the Russian Bazaar. The visitor must come here first to submit to the process of money changing. This is a thorough paper-money Government—the Government keeping in its own hands the currency. The denomination of notes issued to the Government agents are taels, mace and condoreens. The tael is equivalent to 23 cents of a Mexican dollar, and the others are decimals of taels. No private citizen dare receive the silver coin. Hence the necessity of changing, and it is effected fairly and easily—and armed with this paper, the stranger rushes greedily to the shops to buy, right and left, all manner of pretty, useless things. One restriction on paper emissions I should mention. The paper becomes worthless for redemption, or whatever equivalent for redemption the Government allows, in two months from its issue.

In these bazaars is a great variety of lacquer work-baskets and China. Compared with Jeddo and Simoda the assortment here is poor, especially of lacquer work. The thin porcelain, made in this neighborhood, is extremely pretty.

Such is a few days' observation at Nagasaki—such an accidental stranger's first glimpse of Japan—a part of the globe now, for the first time, really opened to the world, and a sketch of which in these, its strictly external features, I thus venture to send you. Its political future in its relation to the West is of great interest. * * *

Governors' Messages.

KANSAS.

The Kansas Legislature met on the 3d of January. Bills were introduced to annex to Kansas that portion of Nebraska lying south of the Platte River; to repeal the Slave Code of the Territory, and to abolish Slavery. The Governor's Message speaks in praise of the natural beauties of Kansas, He regrets the growing disposition in various parts of the Union to overrate the number of votes, and corrupt the ballot-box; says to the victors belong the spoils; but they are the spoils and patronage given to power for the public weal, and no one has reason or right to complain of the successful party distributing the posts of favor among its political friends, and hints that Kansas may get more liberal favors from Congress as a Territory than as a State.

The report of the Commissioner appointed to audit claims, shows the amount presented for examination at $301,225, amount awarded by the Commissioner, $254,279, of which $38,642 are public class, and $215,311 private class. These claims are now in the hands of our delegate in Congress. The Comptroller reports the taxable property in the Territory at $25,000,000, and the total number of land sold and preëmpted in all the districts, about $3,000.

The Governor strongly reprehends the conduct of certain persons in Linn and Bourbon counties, and concludes as follows:

"I am prepared to unite with you in the most cordial manner for the adoption of such measures as shall restore order, and I will, if necessary, bring to your aid all the power placed at my discretion by the Executive."

INDIANA.

The Indiana papers contain the message of Gov. Williard, delivered to the Legislature on Friday, Jan. 7. The Governor condemns instances of mob violence against criminals, and deprecates the practice generally under the Lynch code; and urges that legislation be attempted, designed to secure, offenders to wholesome and temperate justice as administered by the Courts. The Governor states, on the head of delivering of fugitives from justice, that he has discriminated between the individual charged with a crime that ever has been punished as felony, and he who is accused of crimes that were misdemeanors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States,—requisitions and renditions being alone authorized by the instrument. The Governor suggests the propriety of erecting, at an early day, by the State, on some of the public grounds, a building in which to deposit securely the public records. Legislation with regard to the Wabash and Erie Canal, work on which is in danger of suspension, is urged. He recommends increase of the salaries of judges, and of the salary of the Governor. He speaks justly on the subject of election frauds, and recommends that laws be enacted to prevent them. The benevolent institutions of Indiana are reviewed, and commended to the generous attention and liberality of the Legislature. On the subject of public schools, the Governor states that Indiana has a fund in the hands of the sinking fund board, which never cost any citizen of the State one dollar, which, if left untouched, will in 1866 amount to $4,000,000; and recommends that the interest on the fund be used, after the year named, for the support of education. The other portions of the message are devoted to an exposition of the general financial condition of the State. The remarks on this head are concluded with a recommendation, which he strongly urges with argument, of an independent State treasury. There is not one word about national politics.

NEW-JERSEY.

The message of Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, is brief. The aggregate receipts last year were $215,458; disbursements, $202,412; estimated receipts for 1859, $178,500. The debt of the State is $132,721. The school fund is in a prosperous condition, and securely invested. The Normal School has 118 pupils, and the Model School 300. The following items are interesting:

The present transit duty upon some of our railroads on the articles enumerated is, indeed, quite prohibitory, and it prevents those of our citizens who live along the lines from procuring their coal, lime, lumber, &c., so conveniently or cheaply as they can be obtained by others; and, also, as the Directors truly assert, deprives the State of a source of considerable revenue. In order, therefore, to promote the convenience and profit of the people, and to add to the resources of the treasury, I recommend you to give a favorable consideration to the suggestions of the State Directors, which will reduce the duty to the same amount as is now taxed by law to the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

The report of the Commissioners of Pilotage is referred to. Having learned (says the Governor) that much damage had been sustained by the channels at Elizabethport and Shooter's Island, by persons dredging the docks at the former place, and by depositing oyster shells at the latter, I visited the localities in August last, in company with the Board of Pilot Commissioners, for the purpose of making a personal examination into these alleged abuses. Special soundings were taken and the channels were discovered to be so much obstructed as scarce to permit the vessels, which ordinarily navigate these waters, to pass each other, especially at low tide. The small steamer, on board which the inspection was made, became grounded upon a bar now occupying a place where, a few years since, there were two fathoms of water. During the year 1858 merchandise to the amount of about six millions and a half of dollars; 4,008 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 556,680 tons, with 13,819 men left Elizabethport by water. When we add to this the merchandise which finds its way, through this narrow channel, from Philadelphia by way of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and from innumerable other places, the necessity for keeping the passage in at least its natural condition, become so apparent as to require no argument for its enforcement. This cannot be accomplished at individual expense, and an appropriation should be made by the General Government for a scientific exploration of the whole locality, and for its permanent and complete improvement. To this end, I recommend that you pass resolutions calling the attention of Congress to the subject, and requesting its early and efficient interposition.

Regarding Quarantine matters, the Governor says:

"The Executive of New-York, in its recent message to the Legislature of that State, expresses the hope that New-Jersey may yet be induced to allow the New-York Quarantine to be removed to Sandy Hook. A Committee of our last Legislature, after having thoroughly reviewed the proposed measure, in all its bearings, gave it, in a most able report, their emphatic and unqualified condemnation. This report was unanimously sustained by the Legislature, and their action has been cordially sanctioned by our people. I had hoped, after the courteous reception which was extended to the Commissioners who were delegated to present the application to our Legislature, and the decided action taken in that body, that no effort would again be made to obtain for it a favorable consideration. But since our determination does not appear to have been fully understood, I am constrained again to declare—and I do so with the highest official and personal respect for the Chief Magistrate of New-York, and with a most sincere desire for the welfare of the citizens of that State, that, in my judgment, no circumstances can possibly arise which will ever induce the Legislature, or the people of New-Jersey, to give their consent that this unmitigated nuisance shall be ever located within our borders."

A registry law is recommended, and the imposition of restraints upon naturalization is considered essential. On national politics, the Governor takes strong Free-Soil ground.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR,—Friday, Jan. 14.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Calendar of short causes. *Part II.*—Nos. 2714, 328, 330, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368.

Special Term—Nos. 7 148, 149, 149½, 150 to 158, 160, 167, 2, 53, 97, 43, 70, 125.

Superior Court—*Trial Term*—Nos. 220, 112, 293, 4, 209, 306, 377, 318, 342, 310, 360, 364, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 375, 377, 5, 182, 267, 291.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday, Jan. 20. *Part II.*—Nos. 42, 130, 131, 214, 215, 219, 220, 226 to 230, 233, 234, 195.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 13.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry E. Dibblee et al. vs. James F. Furniss et al.—The testimony in this case was closed yesterday, and this afternoon, after the case had been summed up by Mr. O'Conor, for the defendants, and Mr. Evarts, for the plaintiffs, Judge Ingersoll proceeded to charge the Jury.

He charged them that the law is that, if the goods were owned by the plaintiffs, and stolen by Parmlee, and conveyed to the defendants, and by them sold at auction, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, no matter how innocent the defendants may have been in the matter; that the burden of proof lay on the plaintiffs to make out such a case, and it was not enough for them simply to prove that Parmlee sent the goods to the defendants, but they must prove that he had also stolen the goods from the plaintiffs; that this fact depends upon Parmlee's testimony, and the weight to be given to it, a question which the Jury was to decide; and that if, on his testimony and the other facts in the case, they considered his testimony credible, they would be warranted in finding for the plaintiffs for the value of the goods; that the rule of value was the market value at the time of the conversion, when the defendants sold the goods, and the prices at which they sold might be considered by the Jury in determining that value, while the evidence of their cost must be excluded.

The Jury then retired, and were directed to bring in a sealed verdict in the morning.

It was agreed by the parties during the trial of the cause, that if the verdict was for the plaintiffs, a reference should be had to ascertain what credit should be given on the verdict, by reason of any money or property received by the plaintiffs from Parmlee, or on his account, on account of these depredations.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 13.

Before Justice Davies.

McGiffert vs. McGiffert.—Judgment for plaintiff.

John J. Drake et al. vs. William M. Hawkins.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrers, with liberty to defendants to put in a new answer in twenty days.

John A. Livingston et al vs. Jas. H. McGee et al.—Demurrers overruled with costs; defendant to have twenty days to answer on payment of costs.

John S. Mason vs. John A. Schenck.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer with costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John Aitken et al. vs. Peter F. F. Hollands et al.—Motion granted without costs to either party.

In re. petition of James Gregory et al.—Order granted.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John F. Butterworth, Receiver of the Island City Bank, vs. John F. Broderick et al.—This action is to procure a delivery to plaintiff of a promissory note for $412. The complaint, after averring the plaintiff's appointment as Receiver, alleges that the Island City Bank was owner of the note in question; that the defendant, Broderick, who was one of the indorsers of the note, obtained from the other defendants (the maker and the other indorser) a new note in renewal of the old one, on an agreement, however, that the old note should be canceled, and until that was done the new note should not take effect; that he procured the new note to be discounted by the Island City Bank, and obtained from the Bank the old note, which he now holds; and that the Bank commenced suit upon the new note, but were defeated by defendants' showing that the old note had not been surrendered to them. Plaintiff therefore demanded judgment that the old note be delivered to him, and Broderick be restrained from suing on it.

The answer of Broderick alleged that Broderick himself was the lawful holder of the note. It also denies that Broderick ever made any agreement for the surrender of the note, as averred in the complaint.

The cause has been on trial before the Court, without a Jury, for the past two days.

C. A. Peabody, Esq., for plaintiff; Mr. Bradley, for defendant.

Circuit.

Degraw vs. The State Mutual Insurance Company.—In this action, which was tried before Justice Davies, without a Jury, and was reported in the Times of Wednesday, Jan. 12, his Honor this morning filed his decision in favor of plaintiff for $2,851 06.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Moncrief.

John Rehill vs. William Boggs, Administrator,—Order of reference to Robert D. Livingston.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The prominent case on the Calendar of this Court for trial, yesterday, was that of Charles H. Magee, who has been a long time indicted for arson in the third degree. It is alleged in the indictment that, on the 20th of July, 1857, he set fire to his grocery store, situated at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and that the destruction of the building was the consequence. Circumstances arose which justified his being admitted to bail, and from time to time the trial has been postponed. When it was last called up, before yesterday, the bail ($3,000) was declared forfeited; but his counsel succeeded in getting that forfeiture suspended on the promise that he should be ready when next called for. Yesterday, accordingly, after due notice, he was summoned to appear, but neither defendant nor counsel were in Court. By application of the Assistant District-Attorney, the bail, this time, was *bona fide* forfeited, and Mr. Magee, when he does turn up, will be no longer leniently dealt with.

The first trial of the day was that of Stephen Webb, charged with burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the boot and shoe store of Samuel Lichtenstein, in Chambers-street, on Sunday, the 26th December. According to Mr. Lichtenstein's testimony, 17 pairs of boots, 30 pairs of ladies' gaiters, and some silver spoons, in all worth $150, were stolen. A pair of boots which the prisoner wore, when arrested, were identified, by certain marks of manufacture, by the complainant. But as it appeared by the prisoner's statement, that he received them from a man named Foster, who was included in the same indictment, but demanded a separate trial, which might be true, the Jury acquitted him, the evidence really being insufficient to warrant his conviction.

James Lattin was tried for an attempt to pass counterfeit $5 bills on the Granite Bank of Boston. On Dec. 29th, he offered one of these bills at the hat store of Mr. Bryant, and being unable to give a satisfactory account of it, was taken into custody. He was indicted with another man named William Warren, in whose possession four other counterfeit bills of the same Bank and denomination were found. And as it appeared that, though acting in concert with Warren, he had been in some measure duped by the latter as to the exact nature of the bills, the Jury in convicting him recommended him to the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Rosa Smith, *alias* Cassidy, stole a gold watch and chain, valued at $166, from Stephen T. Gregory, on Dec. 7, in a coffee and cake saloon, corner of Broome-street and Bowery. On her arrest, she told the officer where the property would be found, and it was found as she described. Of coure she was convicted. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Thomas Mahones was tried for a burglary in the third degree, on the premises of W. C. Burnstein, No. 533 Sixth-avenue, on the 18th December. He was convicted of an attempt to commit burglary, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John Dunn pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

James Rogers pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Several prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The trial of Stephens, the alleged wife-poisoner, is set down for Monday next, and will probably prove one of the most interesting trials that has taken place in this Court for a number of years.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported of 200 mats Java at 14½c.; 300 bags Rio at 11½c.; 400 bags Cape on private terms; and 150 bags stained St. Domingo at 9c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales transpired to-day of 1,000 bales at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher, prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔...	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling, ₱ ℔..	11⅞	12	12⅛	12¼
Middl'g Fair, ₱ ℔.	12⅜	12½	12¾	13
Fair, ₱ ℔........	12¾	13	13¼	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active for State and Western Flour. Holders ask higher prices. This tends to check operations. Receipts are limited. The demand is fair, but not at prices satisfactory to sellers. The transactions add up 10,250 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@ 4 50
Superfine State	4 55@ 4 80
Extra State	5 30@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 65@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 65@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 55@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian in request, and is very firm; sales of 225 bbls. were made at $5 75@$6 75 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good demand at full rates; sales 2,400 bbls., at $5 10@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, and prices steadily favor sellers. The transactions embrace 24,500 bushels, including fair White Michigan at $1 40; good to choice Red (Winter) Western at $1 25@$1 30; good mixed Western, part at $1 26, in store; unsound Chicago at 83½c.; poor to strictly prime White Southern at $1 20@$1 50; and inferior to choice Red Southern at $1 15@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Within a few days, some heavy purchases of Red (Winter) Western have been made on speculation, part, it is said, within a range of from $1 22@$1 26 ₱ bushel. Corn continues inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Small sales of prime old mixed Western were effected at 85c., delivered, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request at steady rates. Sales 2,100 bushels, part Southern, at 77c. ₱ bushel, and part prime Northern, on private terms. Barley is inactive and somewhat nominal; 2,500 bushels poor Canada brought 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at advancing prices. We quote Canada, 59c.@61c.; Western, 58c.@60c.; State, 53c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c.; Southern, 46c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

HIDES—Are less active, yet quite firm.

HOPS—Small sales, chiefly prime to choice new, have been effected, within our former range. New, 10c.@18c.; Old, 4c.@7c., ₱ ℔.

IRON—The demand is limited, and quotations are unaltered.

LEAD—Is in moderate request, at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Sales 500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, at 38c.@39c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls., at $3 68¾@$3 75 ₱ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is in good request, with sales of 500 bbls., chiefly at 50c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are unaltered. 350 bbls. common Resin brought $1 75 ₱ 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Linseed has been in brisk demand, at 65c.@68c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at firmer rates. Sales 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 50 for new Mess; a price not ascertained for 1,000 bbls. Prime, deliverable the first fifteen days of June; $17 for old Mess; $16 50 for soft Mess; and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats were in better demand, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¼c., Sides at 7¾c.@8¾c., Shoulders at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is quiet, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Lard is actively inquired for at buoyant rates; sales 1,250 bbls. at 11¾c.@11⅞c., ₱ ℔. Beef continues in demand at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 1,100 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 450 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales to-day 55 cases Nutmegs mainly at 55c.; 500 mats Cassia at 28c.; 130 bags Pepper at 9½c.; and 75 bags Pimento at 6½c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at a shade firmer prices. Sales 850 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@8c.; 530 hhds. English Island within a range of from 7c.@7⅞c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. prime at 10½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ ℔.; and 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on private terms. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.; and 28 tons measurement goods at 15s.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since our last, 56 bbls. Ashes, 1,203 bbls. Flour, 875 bags Oats, 1,003 bushels Malt, 709 pkgs. Provisions, 125 bbls. Whisky,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Nick of the Woods—Bouxary Ballet Troupe—Mad Dogs.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Don Cæsar De Bazan—Luke the Laborer—Four Lovers—Two Buzzards.

BOWERY THEATRE—Belphegor—Jacques Strop—Frisky Cobbler—Two Buzzards.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—Deeds of Dreadful Note.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Arctic Explorations of Dr. Kane.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Moustains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 15, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., with a week's later news from Europe, arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon. We received by this arrival the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the steamship *Weser*, so long overdue at this port. She had put into Queenstown with her pumps choked, and leaking, having experienced a severe hurricane, and being obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard. A dreadful catastrophe had occurred in the Victoria Theatre, London. A false alarm of fire caused a panic, in which sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death. It is asserted, on the authority ity of the London *Globe's* Paris correspondent, that France has officially informed England that in case the latter should think fit to take any measures to counteract the policy indicated in President Buchanan's Message with reference to Cuba, Mexico and Central America, she may rely upon the support of France to the utmost extent. The French Emperor had renewed his pardon of Montalembert, and had also pardoned the editor of the *Correspondent* and one hundred and sixty-four other prisoners. The chess-match between Anderssen and Morphy had resulted in the triumph of the latter—the score being, Morphy, 7; Anderssen, 2; drawn, 2. The Spanish Press were very indignant at the tone of the President's Message on Spanish and Cuban affairs. Insurrectionary movements are reported in Servia. Prince Alexander has been deposed, and Prince Milosch proclaimed in his stead. The commercial advices are interesting. Cotton during the week had exhibited a declining tendency, but subsequently became steady at previous rates. There was a general upward tendency in Breadstuffs, while Provisions continued dull. Consols were steady at 96⅝@96¾ ex-dividend.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were interesting, though not important. In the Senate, after the presentation of resolutions and memorials, Mr. Seward introduced his bill for the amendment of the existing laws on the Slave-trade. It provides for the hiring of ten steamers, to be armed and equipped and considered vessels of the Navy, to be employed wherever the President may consider their services needed in the suppression of the trade, and that any State may pass laws prohibiting the traffic within its limits. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was introduced by Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, and appropriately referred, for the establishment of a line of steamers between American and British ports. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, who asked for its immediate consideration, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan for raising an adequate revenue, by the imposition of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties on imports. The resolution was laid over. Mr. Houston made an effective reply to the personal remarks of Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, in his speech of Wednesday, the result of which was an apology from the latter gentleman. A discursive debate then took place on the Pacific Railroad bill, but without any definite action, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House an inquiry was made of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the chaplains in the service—the religious denominations to which they belong, etc. The Judiciary Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers relative to the charges against Judge Irwin, of the Western District of Pennsylvania. The Naval Appropriation bill was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and passed, to repeal the law of 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases. After some other business of no special interest, the bill to codify the Revenue laws was taken up as the special order in Committee of the Whole, and was discussed until the adjournment.

The Legislature was busy again yesterday. In the Senate, the bills to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association and to punish prize-fighting, were reported favorably. A number of bills were introduced—among them one providing that aliens may take lands by descent, the same as citizens. A long debate took place on an application of the Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the lobby, for power to send for persons and papers. The application was finally granted, with certain restrictions. In the Assembly, the Annual Report of the Quarantine Commissioners was received from the Governor; likewise the Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a private letter of recent date from Tampico, which informs us of the restoration of order at that place. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* had visited the port, and after some inquiry as to the situation of American residents, had proceeded to Vera Cruz. The purport of the recent interviews between Gen. Garza and Gen. Vidaurri, at Vittoria, was the subject of conjecture, the prevalent notion being that a secession of the three northeastern States from the Republic was to be the result.

Latest advices from the Western Plains represent the sufferings from the extreme cold weather to have been dreadful. A gentleman just arrived at St. Louis, from Salt Lake City, states that men were frozen to death at nearly every station on the route. Ten men had been frozen at one time. The snow was very deep, and the temperature was lower than it had been known for thirty years—27° below zero.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to the resolution presented by Senator Hunter, a few days since, has expressed the opinion that the only way to render the Post-office Department self-sustaining is to return to the basis of the law of 1845, establish a uniform postage of five cents, and abolish the franking privilege.

By the interposition of mutual friends, the difficulty between Messrs. English and Montgomery, members of Congress, has been amicably adjusted. Mr. English expresses regret for his hasty attack, which was considered by the friends aforesaid as unwarranted by the circumstances.

The Republicans of Connecticut, yesterday, held their State Convention for the nomination of State officers. The present incumbents, headed by Governor Buckingham, were all renominated. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the principles of the Republican Party.

The Board of Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at which a letter from the President in regard to the Mortara affair was read. Mr. Buchanan declines to interfere in the matter, for he is convinced that it is "neither the right nor the duty of our Government to exercise a moral censorship over the conduct of other independent Governments, and to rebuke them for acts which we may deem arbitrary and unjust towards their own citizens or subjects."

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the report of the Special Committee on the Tax Levy of 1859, with some alterations and additions, was presented and laid over. The Board adopted the ordinance, previously presented, prohibiting the sprinkling of salt in the streets for the purpose of melting the snow, and refused to make an exception in favor of the City Railroad Companies. A communication was received from the Comptroller, recommending that the Assessment list for regulating and grading One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be returned to the Tax Commissioners, with instructions to strike out all fees and commissions for Assessors and for the Collector, on an item of $13,794 07, on the ground that the law did not authorize the payment of such fees and commissions. The Board passed resolutions concordant with the recommendation. Considerable debate followed a motion to discharge the Committee appointed to consider the Mayor's nomination of Dr. S. C. Foster for City Inspector. The Board refused to discharge the Committee, the members of which acknowledged that no meeting had yet been held to consider the subject.

Several vetoes were sent in by the Mayor to the Councilmen last night. A large number of unimportant resolutions were presented, and the Standing Committees for 1859 were appointed.

A lecture on the "Burdens of Society" was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, before an audience which well nigh filled the hall, and gave repeated evidences of their approbation of the gentleman's mode of dealing with his subject.

The packages of sewing-silk, valued at $3,000, stolen a few nights since from the store of E. H. Arnolds, No. 190 Fulton-street, were recovered yesterday by the Detective Police. The stolen booty was found secreted in a house in Rivington-street. Joseph Alexander, a middle-aged German, and Louis Williams, a German boy fifteen years of age, were arrested on suspicion of being the burglars. A reward of $600 was offered for the recovery of the goods, which, according to the present police act, will go to swell the accumulation fund for the widows and destitute children of deceased policemen.

Henry Moore, a corporal on Governor's Island, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy. His first wife he married some years ago in Philadelphia, and his second—having ran away from his first spouse—on Governor's Island, selecting the latter from the female servants employed in the kitchen of one of his superior officers. A compromise was effected by the erring corporal going back to his first love.

There were a good many skaters on the Central Park Lake yesterday, and among them several ladies, who entered into the sport with great zest. The "Thistle," and the "Caladonian" Curling Clubs were also well represented by curlers on the ice.

The Committee appointed some time ago to receive subscriptions and select a site for an Academy of Music in Brooklyn held a meeting last evening, to report progress. They have had subscribed by responsible persons over $100,000 towards the object, and more is promised as soon as the site is selected. The Committee feel warranted in obtaining plans and estimates for the building, which will be done forthwith. When obtained they will be submitted to the subscribers at a public meeting, and when adopted the work will be immediately commenced. It is now confidently anticipated that the building will be completed by the 1st of October next.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,000 bales at essentially unaltered prices. Flour and Wheat were held higher, with a good inquiry. Provisions, Sugars and Linseed Oil attracted more attention. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow and Whisky were in fair demand. Freights were dull.

Groundless Alarm.

There appears to be some alarm excited by Mr. Mason's bill, proposing to confer on the President the power of exacting summary redress from Mexico or any of the Central American States, in which an American citizen may happen to sustain any injury, by authorizing him to employ the naval and military forces of the Republic for that purpose whenever he shall deem it necessary. The provisos attached to it simply oblige him to render an account of his doings to Congress immediately, if it happen to be sitting at the time; or as soon after as possible. The *Evening Post* sees in the proposal a revival of the Roman dictatorship, and fears that our venerable President, should the measure be carried, will use his powers for the worst purposes, and, in obedience to the worst counsels, divert the confederacy from its original aims, and convert it into an organization for conquest and aggrandisement.

We confess that we most sincerely desire that some means or other could be devised of rendering American life and property secure in the territory of our Southern neighbors. It is perfectly monstrous that there should exist countries on our very borders, which exact from us the *ménagemens* and civility due to civilized societies, and yet do not perform one of the duties which international law imposes. It is intolerable that we should have to live next door to people with whom our citizens must of necessity have relations of all sorts—and who, nevertheless, possess no Government capable either of affording protection or of being called to account for failing to do so. It is singularly embarrassing to have to either take possession of all Mexico or all Central America in order to secure redress for injuries inflicted on Americans, or else to pursue each of the many dictators or chiefs of banditti, which rule that country, separately. But we must say that we have no fears that Mr. Mason's bill will either set the Spanish-American Republicans to rights, or convert President Buchanan into a Sylla or a Cæsar. To make a man in his position dangerous to the public liberties, something more than unlimited powers of peace and war are necessary. There are certain rare qualities of mind and character which are just as needful for the execution of great crimes as the exhibition of great virtues. Fortitude, secrecy, energy, strength of will, foresight and decision are just as needful to enslave a nation as to save it, and enter into the composition of a Louis Napoleon in almost as large proportions as into that of a Washington. That a man is bad is not all that is required to make him dangerous, let the powers conferred on him be ever so extensive. The lion's claws and teeth would do him little service without a lion's heart.

For all of which reasons, we honestly confess, at the risk of appearing rash in the eyes of many timid people, that if James Buchanan were to-morrow placed by Congress in command of half a million of trained soldiers, with unlimited credit and unrestricted powers, we should not be in the least alarmed. That he would like to do something with such a machine, and that this something would be something mean, or cruel, or unjust, or unjustifiable—or that, being noble, it would be done in a cowardly or ignoble way—we don't in the least doubt. We feel quite sure that he would like to illustrate the military annals of his Administration by something more striking than the expedition against Utah, or the chase of the *Susan*. But there is a long interval between an ambitious dream and a brilliant exploit. The qualities which make an absolute disposer of fleets and armies terrible either to foreigners or fellow-citizens are not those of the trickster and *intrigant* which Mr. Buchanan professes in rich profusion, but those of a dauntless desperado, which he does not possess at all. When he sends out an army he sends out "Peace Commissioners" along with it, with separate instructions, and confounds confusion by "a peace proclamation." When he appoints a Governor he directs him to follow one line of policy, and dismisses him for not following another. He revenges political defeats by withholding invitations to dinner, and repays the scurrility of a Bennett by the transmission of "early intelligence" to his newspaper. When fillibusters make ready for their fillibustering he tells them not to go, and yet lets them go freely. When an officer like Paulding performs a bold duty boldly, he repudiates him by way of encouraging pluck in the Navy. He sends Sound steamers on a hostile expedition against Paraguay—tries to corrupt all his opponents, and then weeps when his opponents try to corrupt others. It is not of such a thin compound of follies and absurdities as this that dictators are made. There isn't a headache in a hogshead of it. This venerable chief-magistrate may be weak, and the world knows he is weak, but dangerous he can never be. If it is considered expedient to confer extraordinary powers on him in order to enable him to deal with the Mexican difficulty, pray let them not be withheld, lest he should do something awful. We should as soon think of forbidding a boy in petticoats to play with a sixty-eight pounder, through fear of personal risk to ourselves, as of refusing to allow James Buchanan to use the public force of the country lest he should imitate Catiline or Cromwell.

Hayti and St. Domingo.

If the threats of the ambitious and clever negro who rules over the destinies of Hayti are of any significance, the period approaches when the people of St. Domingo may expect to be attacked by the troops of Soulouque. The quarrels which have existed between the inhabitants of the two sections of that island during the past ten years have been always marked by the same features: a grasping attempt at dominion on the one hand, and a deliberate and patient defence on the other. Soulouque has persistently set himself to the task of consolidating the entire island under his imperial dominion; the Dominicans have as persistently resolved to maintain their independence. Their obstinate adherence to a nationality, to which they are better entitled than Soulouque is to his extremely droll dignity, has served to exasperate the African ire of the Haytien monarch, who has threatened a new and a more vigorous attack upon the eastern end of the island, on the approaching conclusion of the armistice which was agreed upon early last year, after the Emperor's troops had been severely beaten by the Dominican Republicans.

It is only incidental to the subject in hand to mention that the warfare between the contestants has hitherto been conducted on homœopathic principles as to bloodshed, and allopathic principles as to humbug and bravado. Neither army is remarkable for a sufficiency of clothing, and a pair of boots is an item of aristocracy among either of the forces. Their arms consist of rusty and ill-appointed muskets, bought at second-hand from European Governments, and but rarely paid for; and their swords are, for the most part, Brummagen cutlasses. When an engagement takes place, the fighting is confined to a volley from both sides, and a general scramble afterwards to get away—the party who last succeeds in escaping claiming the triumphant victory.

These facts, however, which are, in a lesser degree, likewise characteristic of the Mexicans and Central Americans, have little to do with the matter in hand. The feature which most concerns the United States in the condition of the Island of St. Domingo, is, that the attacks of Hayti upon the Dominicans are of the most unwarrantable character; and this Government should interfere to forbid such aggression, not only on commercial grounds, but because it is a right thing to do, and because England and France will most probably do it alone, if the United States, choosing to adhere to the absurd reading of the duties of this country which Mr. Cass pretends is prescribed by authority, does not act with those Governments; it is, of course, too much to expect that Mr. Buchanan will take, as he should do, the initiative. Not only are the Dominicans right in refusing to yield their Republican independence to the tyranny of the negro Emperor, but they have additional claims on the sympathy of civilized governments. It is not sought to be denied that they are a mongrel race, composed for the most part of a mixture of Spanish and Creole blood. But it is equally certain that they are vastly superior in intelligence to their aggressive neighbors. In industry—a qualification which neither people possess in a very eminent degree—the Dominicans are decidedly superior to the Haytiens. And, above all, the inhabitants of the Spanish end of the island, so far from seeking to attack the Haytiens, have shown in their every act with all foreign governments a desire to conciliate and respect, rather than to irritate and insult.

It is not difficult to foresee what the result must be if Soulouque is permitted to carry his threat of extermination into execution against the Dominicans. The negro Empire has, since the armistice, enjoyed profound peace, and the astute African has been concentrating his resources and preparing for war. The Dominicans, on the other hand, have been engaged in intestine quarrel, which has greatly weakened, if it has not entirely prostrated, their power of defence. A statement of their trouble would be only a repetition of the old story which has had to be so often told of these mixed Spanish races. Ambitious leaders on the one side, and an impatient and unstable populace in the other, go to make up the history of ninety-nine out of every hundred civil wars wherever those mixed races exist. Baez, a weak but an ambitious and dishonest man, commenced his career, as such men in such countries usually do, by exiling his rival, Santana. The latter, who would seem to be really an upright if not a very brilliant man, and who appears to have been sustained by the most respectable men in the Republic, being banished from Santo Domingo, resided for some time in the Island of St. Thomas, and while there, no doubt, after the manner of his race, designed and plotted his return to power. He has at length accomplished this; and the people, thoroughly tired of the unscrupulous mismanagement of Baez, have received Santana with acclamation. By all accounts Santana is doing the best that can be done to reconstruct order out of the chaos of revolution, in which efforts he is aided by his former patriotic advisers, among the chief of whom is that worthy Dominican Lavastida, who will, in all probability, be the next President of Santo Domingo. But it will readily be conceived that Santana will have enough to do in reëstablishing constitutional rule in the Republic, without having also to prepare for defence against the new attacks which Soulouque threatens to make upon Santo Domingo, and for which, as we have said, he has been preparing himself, while Baez has been fighting to exclude Santana, and the latter has been fighting to get back again.

There is, therefore, every reason to fear that, unless our Government or the Governments of Europe interfere to prevent the designs of Soulouque, the eastern end of the Island will be overrun by the negro hordes of Hayti, and the independence of the Dominicans will be thoroughly crushed out—events which would inevitably and to a great extent prevent the expansion of our trade in that quarter. If, however, Cuba is a sufficiently near neighbor to justify Mr. Buchanan's schemes of positive active interference in her affairs, St. Domingo, which is *her* next neighbor, is certainly not too far off to authorize our listening to any appeal which the Dominicans may make to us for aid against the aggressions of Soulouque. Mr. Consul Elliott has once or twice been directed to express to the Dominican Government the "non-interventive" policy of the United States, and the result has been that the Dominicans, who would gladly have availed themselves of assistance from the United States, have been driven to seek it of Spanish and French ships-of-war. Not only these, but, we believe, English ships also, will affirmatively respond to the call as soon as Soulouque actually commences his operations against the Spanish portion of the Island; and we shall be very glad to see them so acting, in the event of our Government's refusing to express its active sympathy with the Dominicans. We shall be much better pleased, however, to see United States ships doing all that may be necessary in a question vitally affecting the independence of a people so near our own shores.

More Money Wanted.

In the existing state of the Federal finances, something must clearly be done at once to raise the national income, at least if Mr. Buchanan has no intention of reducing the expenditure. Specific duties have, so far as this object is concerned, one unquestionable advantage, and that is, they protect the Treasury from the frauds of importers and their agents. As long as a per centage on the declared value of goods is law, the owners will undervalue them, and it is not in human nature to avoid the temptation,—above all, as a time-honored tradition has made the Custom-house one of the enemies of the human race against which all arts are lawful. The right of forfeiture vested in the Collector in case he considers the appraisement in the invoice too low, is, after all, no great protection; for the expense of appropriating and selling the goods hardly leaves much margin by way of insurance against losses sustained in a thousand other cases of the same kind. It is hardly an exaggeration to assert that, on the goods imported into New-York every year, a third of the legitimate duties is lost through undervaluation. This is as much as saying that if the Custom-house got all it is entitled to, the treasury would be able to meet its liabilities. There are of course innumerable propositions afloat to meet the deficiency. A general abolition of the Custom-house, and the substitution of direct taxation has been strongly recommended by one party; but desirable as such a change would be, the objections to it are too grave for us to hope they will speedily be surmounted. It certainly would not meet one serious drawback on the Custom-house system—the enormous patronage it places in the hands of the Federal Government. The army of officials required to call at every man's house throughout the Union and receive his contribution to the national expenses, would far outnumber the noble band who now collect import duties at the various ports. Moreover, the evil is at present concentrated in a few points along the frontier or on the coast; if Federal taxation were direct, it would overflow the whole country, and we should have Schells and Heenans in every village between the Atlantic and the wilderness. To assess the Federal revenue on the various States, and leave to the States themselves the task of making up their respective quotas, would be still more objectionable, inasmuch as it would revive one of the worst features in the old Confederation, and practically annul the Constitution. We should have a repudiation of the Federal claims from two or three States, at least, every year. One day Vermont would choose this way of expressing her disapprobation of the Fugitive Slave law—and the next, South Carolina would follow her example for the purpose of testifying her indignation against the Free-Soilers in Kansas, and the unfortunate Union would find itself sorely puzzled to know how to deal with the difficulty.

We presume, therefore, the present system will be preserved, at least for some time to come, and the whole attention of the public ought, therefore, to be concentrated upon making it as fair and, at the same time, as productive as possible. It is not probable that any immediate attempts will be made to raise revenue and protect native industry by the same instrumentality, at least for the present. But, the existing tariff, if not revised in the interest of home industry, must clearly be revised in the interest of the revenue. More money has to be got somewhere. It will not come in under the present tariff, unless a very much greater rise in the amount of the import takes place than there is any reason to look for. It is not probable that the old mistake of flooding the country with dry goods will be repeated on the same scale as during the last few years for some time to come. So the only resource left is to clap on higher duties.

There are numberless ways of clapping on duties, and numberless articles on which to clap them, and on this subject there is consequently a deal to be said which we do not purpose saying just now. But we cannot avoid putting in one word on behalf of the very poor, the poor who now unhappily form a fixed element in the population of all our large cities, and who find it no easy matter to keep soul and body together, and keep the cold from their vitals during our long Winters. We dare not hope that they will now ever disappear. There is a fascination about these large agglomerations of houses and people, which are now studding the country in every direction, which attracts to them inevitably and unceasingly all whose lot in life is hard, and whose future is uncertain. This is a somewhat new class in our population, but it is a class of which we cannot rid ourselves, and we must recognize its existence in our legislation as well as in our charity balls and Dorcas Societies. Time was when Congress had to provide for the necessities of a community of thrifty well-to-do farmers alone, but that time has gone by. Time was when the nation could well afford to submit to a little temporary privation for the sake of prospective though remote advantages—when every man could easily deny himself, that native industry might be fostered; but that is now-a-days far more difficult. So that, if any change is to be made in the direction of increased duties, and protection is not to form one of the objects of the tariff, we hope, at least, a discrimination will be made in favor of those articles which are most desired by the poor, and are most requisite for their comfort. The principle of taxing luxuries first, and then descending in the scale, is always good; but in our present condition, it is more than good. Its adoption is a social necessity.

Our Beggar's Petition.

Mr. Slidell of Louisiana wants thirty millions of pocket money for Mr. Buchanan, to enable that venerable statesman and Executive to carry out his "great designs" upon the monarchy of Castile. Very good! but before we pay over the said considerable sum, suppose we settle the equally great Mount Vernon question!

What Marcus Curtius for his country's good will leap into the gulf of Mr. John Washington's magnificent meanness? What Angus will bell the great Mount Vernon cat? Who will set about redeeming the home and tomb of the Father of his Country from the clutches of a vulgar Virginian, who seems to regard the renown of his dead ancestor as so much fertilizing guano; and will deliver the ladies of America from the necessity of touting for half-dollars through the length and the breadth of the land?

A New-York correspondent of one of the Western papers assures us that these noble-minded ladies, for whose efforts we have only the warmest sympathy, were reduced recently to the necessity of supplicating aid in their national work, at the hands of a foreign actress of distinction, and that the accomplished Englishwoman in question, after assuring them of her good will, flatly refused to do anything in relief of the Mount Vernon Fund, unless the proceeds of her efforts were to be applied to the sluggish energies of Congress to enable that body "to discharge a duty which ought to be discharged by them, *or not at all*." Truly a pleasant and exhilarating fact! We boast loudly of our ability to buy islands which the owners are not willing to sell to us; and while all Europe stares at our audacious opulence, we suffer the cradle of American greatness and dignity to go a-begging in our own markets! We have dollars enough, impoverished as our Treasury is, to fill the Presidential pockets with rocks for the Goliath of Castile, but not dimes enough to redeem American ladies from the humiliation of making a sort of pincushion fair of the sacred house in which the first of Americans wore away his high unselfish life, and of the tomb, more sacred still, in which his stainless ashes lie.

It is not a pleasant task this of exposing the shame our country chooses to incur; but, when we think upon the cool indifference with which the nation looks on to see a few enterprising and high-minded women roll stones of Sisyphus up the blank egotism of Mr. John Washington's proprietary cunning, we feel that Mrs. Kemble's sarcastic rebuke of the national impotence is but too well deserved, and we could wish our words were tongues of fire to touch and sting every member of Congress whom they can reach into ending at once the pitiful spectacle we are making of ourselves before all the nations of the earth.

Attacking the Lobby.

It is almost incredible that any serious assault should be made upon an institution so well established and powerful as the lobby at Albany. For a period so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, but more especially for a dozen years back, bills in which there was money have been controlled by the Third House. At the commencement of each session, or a little before the commencement, hundreds of birds of prey might be seen flocking to the capital. Senators and Assemblymen have been beset, pecked at and overcome. State officers felt the pressure of the hungry swarm, and too often succumbed. Even the Executive chamber has not always been sacred. Its portals have been crowded by the undaunted lobby-men, who scrupled not to invade the very presence. So intolerable has this evil become that Governor Morgan, in his Message, with a boldness which no former Executive ever attained, has manfully denounced it. Not only so, but he threatens all bills passed through lobby influence with his veto. Naturally enough, the Legislature rejoices. It has long groaned for relief, and now it has hopes. A Committee was promptly appointed by the Assembly to carry out the Governor's views. Yesterday this Committee asked for power to send for persons and papers, and it is stated in our report by telegraph, that "a long debate ensued."

We can easily believe it. The request of the Committee shows a troublesome degree of earnestness, and occasions alarm in divers quarters. There are scores of men in Albany to-day, frequenters of Congress Hall, the Delavan and Stanwix, who shake in their shoes at the bare idea of sending for persons and papers. What shall they do if placed upon the witnesses stand. Perjury is an ugly word. They do not like to be forsworn. But what can they do when the pinch comes? That it may not come is their earnest prayer, and through friendly members of the House they vehemently appeal for clemency. Hence the "long debate," not yet ended. It remains to be seen which shall prevail, justice or mercy.

Exclusiveness of Good People.—We think we scarcely exaggerate the fact when we say that the chief drawback to existence, in the eyes of many very good persons, is the necessity of having to do with persons not quite so good as they are. We commend to all who may be thus afflicted some very sound and wholesome doctrine administered by Mr. Beecher in an article which we copy in another column.

Mr. Beecher has been preaching or lecturing in the Church of Theodore Parker at Boston, and has thus subjected himself to the severe castigation of several of the religious journals. They fear he will impair his own influence, encourage error in doctrine, reflect some lustre upon Mr. Parker and his congregation, and in various other ways damage the cause of religion. Mr. Beecher tells them in reply that whenever he can find an opportunity to help others in doing good he is disposed to embrace it, without inquiring whether they agree with him upon every other subject or not. And he puts this noble, manly, Christian sentiment in a form which we trust will make some impression on those for whom it is intended.

If we can do so without personal offence, we beg to commend it to the attention of Dr. Bethune, who seems to be afflicted with a growing morbidness likely to interfere seriously with his comfort as well as his usefulness. He has recently been repeating a lecture on "Lecturers," in which he urges the unwillingness of good men to see their names connected with those of infidels, transcendentalists and other suspicious characters, as a reason why they do not enter the lecturing field. He says many of them, moreover, are greatly shocked at the idea of seeing their names upon placards posted on the streets,—and has himself a holy horror of having anything so sacred as a sermon printed in anything so profane as a newspaper. We advise the Doctor and all others similarly afflicted to read Mr. Beecher's reply to his censors. They may probably see reason to suspect that in order to be a Christian it is not absolutely necessary to cease to be a man.

A Good Beginning.—The City Government has authorized the opening of a street across the Park,—connecting Beekman-street with Park-place. This is very good, so far as it goes. It will render useful a portion of the Park, and afford some relief to the crowded travel of Broadway and Fulton-street.

But, unless the lower angle of the Park, which will thus be cut off, is to be used for a Post-office or some other public building, it ought also to be thrown open to the public in some accessible and available form. It is absurd to leave it in the condition it will be in after the new street is opened. The fact is, the *whole* Park in front of the City Hall should be cleared of all obstructions, handsomely paved, and made an open, smooth, universally-accessible public square. It would be far more ornamental than it is at present, besides being eminently useful. The traffic of this part of the City needs precisely such a square as that would make, and now that a beginning of improvement has been made upon it, we have some ground for hoping that it will end in precisely such a consummation. If it could be made to resemble the *Place de la Concorde* in Paris, it would be the handsomest as well as the most useful public square in the City.

Orchard Shoals.—The Quarantine Commissioners, it may be recollected, announced a few weeks ago that Orchard Shoals had been definitively selected as the site of the New Quarantine, and advertised for proposals to construct an island five acres in extent in that portion of the Lower Bay. So important a step, involving an expense estimated by the Commissioners at a little over $100,000, but believed by many to lay the foundation for an outlay five times as large, took the public somewhat by surprise. It now appears that the Commissioners acted not only hastily, but without authority, so Governor Morgan informs the Legislature in a Message accompanying their Annual Report transmitted yesterday, inasmuch as the Report recommending the erection of an Island was only conditional. It is likely, therefore, that the formation of a site on Orchard Shoals will not be undertaken without considerable reflection—perchance not at all. There are not a few who think that land enough already exists to furnish a place for a Quarantine.

A Small and Amusing Flare-up in the Academy of Music.

Quite a comical affair, not put down in the bills—as the phrase goes, occurred at the concert given at the Academy of Music Tuesday evening, in connection with the festival of the St. George's Society. The singing of the national anthem "God Save the Queen," as every one knows, is the feature of these occasions, and great pains is always taken that it shall be rendered by the best talent. The programme promised well enough. There were the names of Piccolomini, Caradori and Formes, for the solos, and the Liederkranz Society was put down for the choruses. When the time for the Anthem came there was evidently a screw loose somewhere. The Liederkranzs were in their places waiting anxiously to begin, but the principal performers were wanting. Just as the audience were beginning to grow impatient the good-natured visage of Formes loomed up in the distance back of the orchestra, and the rising tumult was stilled. Caradori was with him, but to the astonishment of all Piccolomini was not visible. For a few moments they stood as if they thought "something was coming," then Formes having handed Mme. Caradori to a seat, retreated a few steps and spoke to the conductor of the orchestra. That individual shook his head in a despairing manner; Formes and Caradori resumed their positions; the signal was given, and the anthem was proceeded with, Formes singing the second verse. But that was not the end of it, for the audience were not to be put off in that manner. Piccolomini was on the programme and Piccolomini hey would have. They encored until it seemed as though the little cherubs perched around the first circle would fly from their resting-places. Finally Dr. Beales, President of the St. George's Society, appeared conducting Piccolomini. The applause grew still more deafening, and the lady advancing, stretched out her hand imploringly to the audience, and in a moment they were still. Piccolomini exclaimed, "It is not my fault, it is *not* my fault!" and Mr. Perring, taking his seat at the piano, proceeded to play the accompaniment, Mlle. singing the second verse of the anthem.

What the difficulty was could not be conjectured, but before the programme had progressed much further the fact was pretty prominently developed that Piccolomini and Formes were hardly in the proper frame of mind to perform the parts of *Adam* and *Eve* in the oratorio of "The Creation" An air of seriocomicality, which detracted considerably from the sublimity of Haydn's conceptions, became ludicrously apparent. Mlle. Piccolomini, Formes, and Perring assumed the characters of *Eve*, *Adam* and *Uriel* respectively, and the oratorio proceeded somewhat after the following manner:

Uriel—In my mantle appears, by tunes sweet awaked, the morning young and fair. From the celestial vaults, pure harmony descends on ravished earth. Behold the blissful pair. [*Eve* tosses her head contemptuously,] where hand in hand they go [she twitches her chair nervously;] their glowing looks express what feels the grateful heart. [*Eve* casts a look of ineffable disdain upon *Adam*.] A louder praise of God their lips shall utter soon; then let our voices join united with their song. [In the succeeding duets *Adam's* and *Eve's* voices were in better harmony than their feelings. *Adam* gets out of patience with the leader of the orchestra, and that functionary vents his vexation on his subordinates. The exquisite by-play accompanying the following passages may be imagined but not described.]

Adam—Graceful consort, thee caressing,
Softly glide the golden hours;
Every moment brings new rapture,
Purest joys o'erflow the heart.

Eve—Spouse adored, with thee conversing,
Seasons pass unheeded by;
In thy presence endless pleasure,
In thy love unceasing bliss.

* * * * * * * *

Adam and Eve—
But without thee what joy to me the morning dew,
The breath of even, the savory fruit, or the fragrant bloom?
With thee is every joy enhanced, with thee delight is ever new;
Thy voice, thy look, perpetual love inspires; thou art all to me.

Uriel—O happy pair, happy, happy ever,
If still content, in humble mind, God's sacred
Mandate ye obey, nor more desire to know
Than he doth grant——

* * * * * * *

So much for the part of the performance of which the public were witnesses. Now for the transactions behind the scenes:

Saturday, when the arrangements for the concert were being perfected, Piccolomini expressed a decided preference for singing the second verse of the anthem, as it was the only one she had ever performed, and the only one with which she felt at all acquainted. Formes seemed very desirous of singing the same verse, and at first refused to take any other, but finally waived his preference, as it was understood, in favor of Piccolomini. So matters stood until Tuesday evening, not a hint being thrown out of their being any possibility of a misunderstanding. What was the surprise of the managers of the Festival when the anthem was sung by Caradori and Formes, the latter taking the disputed second verse. Some of them, on going behind the scenes, found Mlle. Piccolomini in a very natural state of excitement at the slight which she felt had been put on her. She said Formes had insisted on singing the second verse, and had finally gone on the stage without having come to any understanding with her. Formes received pretty severe rebukes from all quarters, and refused to listen to the appeals which were made to him to repeat the anthem, giving Piccolomini the part she desired. Finally that lady turned to Dr. Beales, the President of St. George's, and said to him that if he would escort her upon the stage, she would yet perform the part assigned her. Then the difficulty was to get the orchestra together again. No leader could be found, and the different performers, of course, refused to go on the stage unless under his direction. Mr. Perring was appealed to in this emergency to accompany Mlle. Piccolomini with the piano, which, of course, he cheerfully did. The rest of the transaction the public were witnesses of.

Francis C. Wemyss, the comedian, who died recently, was an Englishman by birth; began his professional career in Philadelphia, playing in Wood & Warren's Company, at the Chestnut-street Theatre; afterwards became Manager on his own account; hada theatre at Pittsburg, and afterwards in Philadelphia, where he managed the Walnut-street. He was once a lottery-dealer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SKATING AND CURLING AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The pond at the Central Park was covered with steel-shod sportsmen all day yesterday. The ice in the morning was in good order but not in excellent condition. All the night before twenty laborers and several policemen were busily engaged in flooding the pond with water. Three force pumps and a small hose were used for the purpose, and slowly and with difficulty the work was accomplished. Then after it was done there was not sufficient time for the water to thoroughly freeze before the too salubrious day-break. There were, consequently, here and there little puddles partially frozen over, in basins of ice which was an inch thick beneath. At these spots placards labeled "Danger" were placed, and the skaters avoided them. There was no real hazard in crossing these places, but it would have been disagreeable to wade through them. Application has been made to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for a fire engine with which the pond could be much more readily flooded than with the hand pumps which are now used for this purpose. It was estimated that nearly 10,000 visited the pond in the course of the day. Of these a few were ladies, but none of the fair ventured to skate until about 2½ o'clock, when suddenly a rush was made towards the "upper lake," whither three of the gentler sex, with skates in their hands, had been seen wending their way. Two of them essayed the healthful exercise, in the presence of a large crowd of men and boys, who stood in a semicircle on the bank. The Central Park Police guarded the entrances to the smaller pond, and none but the ladies were allowed there. The latter, however, found some difficulty in adjusting their skates, and finally gave up the effort. Subsequently, however, other ladies launched forth on runners, and though one or two of them fell, they seemed to enjoy the sport, as well as the sterner beings who glided about on the larger pond. The upper lake will be reserved hereafter exclusively for the ladies, and it is expected that under the protection of the efficient police who will shield them from annoyance, many will avail themselves of the opportunity for an out-door recreation, far better for the complexion than cosmetics, thus afforded them. The Caledonian and Thistle Curling Clubs were not pitted against each other yesterday, but the members of both organizations were on the ice. The former played among themselves on three rinks, and the latter on two. They attracted many spectators, and all appeared to enjoy the pastime vastly. It is worthy of note that not a single arrest has been made on the pond during the past week, though thousands have skated there daily. Everything is conducted in the most orderly manner imaginable. Ice has its purposes, no less renowned than water, and the effeminate among us—those who shiver at the sight of snow and the thought of low temperatures, and, in Winter time, "let *congealment*, like a worm, gnaw" upon them—have only to visit the Central Park in skating time, to be convinced of it. A fresh supply of water was pumped up from beneath the pond last night, and spread over its surface, and doubtless the skating will be fine there to-day.

BOY FATALLY INJURED.—Yesterday morning during the alarm of fire at 9 o'clock, in the First District, Hook and Ladder No. 8 came in collision with car No. 39 on the Third-avenue Railroad, when the tongue of the Hook and Ladder carriage struck a boy, who was upon the platform of the car, in the back, knocking him from his position through the door to the inside, fracturing his spine and his ribs. He was carried by Officer GAILLARD to the office of Dr. BUSTEED. Dr. B. dressed his wounds and had him carried home to his parents, who reside at No. 433 Third-avenue. The boy's name is ALFRED WALDRON. He is 15 years of age, and the chief support of his mother, his father being absent. It was believed he could not survive through the day. Mr. RUSH, the Assistant-Engineer, was present when the accident occurred, and did what he could for the unfortunate lad. And Officer GAILLARD was also assiduous in his attentions, accompanying the sufferer to his home.

THE SOUND STEAMERS NOT WITHDRAWN.—The statement telegraphed yesterday, from New-Haven, that the Stonington, and also the Norwich and Worcester line of steamers had been withdrawn, is incorrect. The loss of the *Vanderbilt* has made it necessary for the Company to obtain a second boat to run in connection with the *Commodore*, which they are endeavoring to find. The *Plymouth Rock* is having new boilers put in, and in the meantime the *Commodore*, and such other steamer as may be obtained for the purpose, will keep up the line. The *Commodore* arrived yesterday, somewhat belated by the fog, but she left again at her usual hour. The boats of the Norwich and Worcester line to Boston, viz.: the elegant steamer *Commonwealth* and the favorite *Connecticut*, continue to make their regular trips, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-street at 4 o'clock P. M. daily. The return of mild weather is a guarantee against any serious interruption from ice.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE FOUND DEAD IN BED.—HENRY JACKSON, a shoemaker about 60 years of age, has been living with his wife for some time past in the 4th story of the tenement house No. 249 East Eighteenth-street. Both were very intemperate, and for several days together had been intoxicated. On Wednesday they went to bed very drunk, and yesterday morning were found dead in their bed. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the remains. The evidence of the neighbors was given, showing the excessively intemperate habits of the deceased, and the fact that on the evening previous to their death both were seen in a state of beastly intoxication. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by congestion of the brain produced by intemperance, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. The deceased have a family of grown-up children. JACKSON was born in England, but his wife was of Irish nativity.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN RUN OVER BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—At an early hour yesterday morning RICHARD LANE, who resided in Fifty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was found lying insensible close by the track of the Harlem Railroad, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. He was conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, and a physician sent for, but he died before the physician arrived. His right shoulder was fearfully lacerated, a portion of the flesh having been removed so as to expose the bare bone. He was unable to give any information as to how he received his injuries. The general supposition is—the character of the wound corroborating such a belief—that the deceased was struck by the locomotive of a passing train. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

FIRES.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, a fire occurred in the fourth story brick dwelling occupied by LEVI ADAMS, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. The damage was about $500, and is covered by insurance in the Equitable Insurance Company. The fire originated from coals snapping from the grate upon the floor. A slight fire occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the basement of No. 53 Morton-street, occupied by WM. F. ROBERTSON. The fire originated in a clothes-closet and was soon extinguished.

WOMAN KILLED BY A HARLEM RAILROAD TRAIN.—Mrs. KING, an elderly woman, residing in the upper part of the City, was run over yesterday morning by a Harlem Railroad train near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, and instantly killed. The engineer blew his whistle, but it proved an ineffectual warning. The body was brought to the dépôt at Twenty-seventh-street, and the Coroner notified of the accident. The inquest will be held to-day.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday forenoon there was a dense fog upon the rivers, causing the usual delays and irregularities in ferry travel; but it only continued two or three hours, giving place to a clear sky, and mild genial weather. There was a considerable quantity of floating ice in the rivers. During the afternoon, and as late as 10 P. M., there was scarcely a breath of wind stirring.

TAMMANY POLITICS.—The Democratic Young Men's General Committee held no meeting last night in consequence of some misunderstanding about the notice. Quite a number of members called at Tammany Hall and went away again. The few that remained conferred together and made arrangements for a meeting next week.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The first lecture of the series which Professor MITCHELL is to deliver in aid of the proposed Observatory occurs this evening, at the Academy of Music. The course will consist of five lectures, and will embrace the topics of greatest popular interest in connection with astronomical science. Prof. MITCHELL is well known in this City as one of the most eloquent and interesting lecturers we have ever had among us, and we cannot doubt that this series will be eminently attractive.

THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The fourth lecture of the very interesting series before the Rutgers Female Institute will be delivered this evening, at Market-street Church, by the Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN. The Doctor has selected "Columbus" as the subject of his discourse, which, without doubt, will be a very attractive one.

TROY UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the friends of Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of New-York, held in this City on the 11th inst., at the residence of DANIEL DREW, Esq., there were present laymen representing several of the Methodist Churches, and also several ministers and friends of the City and from abroad. SAMUEL BANGS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. JAMES STRONG was chosen Secretary. The Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK presented the cause of education in the Methodist Church in general, and especially the claims of the "Troy University," to the coöperation of the community represented by the gentlemen present. The Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS made a statement of the financial affairs and present condition of the "Troy University." Dr. STRONG, Vice-President of the institution, represented its internal operations and the purpose of those in charge of it. The Rev. Dr. STEVENS addressed the meeting on the duty of the Church in educational efforts, in consecrating its wealth to this object, and recommending the Troy University as the most favorable opportunity hitherto offered for carrying out these noble designs. Whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the claims of the Troy University justify an effort to raise in this City $100,000 for that Institution, to meet an offer of $50,000 additional proposed to be raised in Troy and vicinity.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, and that the claims of the "Troy University" justify an application to the Legislature of New-York for an appropriation of $50,000, towards the endowment of the University, and that it be urged upon the Legislature to make such a grant at its present session.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by this meeting to coöperate with Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the President of the University, in carrying out the first of the above resolutions, viz: LEMUEL BANGS, WILLIAM TRUSLOW, A. V. STOUT, W. F. HAVEMEYER, and RALPH MEAD, Jr.

Resolved, That a Committee of three from this meeting be appointed to assist at the call of the citizens of Troy in securing the above action of the Legislature, viz: WILLIAM TRUSLOW, A. V. STOUT, and R. C. ROOT.

Police Reports.

THE LATE HEAVY SILK ROBBERY IN FULTON-STREET—ALL THE STOLEN SILK RECOVERED.—The store of Mr. E. H. Arnold, No. 190 Fulton-street, it will be remembered, was broken open on Friday night last, by burglars, and $3,000 worth of sewing-silk stolen. The burglary was shrewdly executed, and the daring robbers made a pleasant escape as well as a pleasant haul. Mr. Arnold unfolded the story to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, and the latter detailed officers King and McCord to look after the burglars. The case looked desperate, but the offer of $600 reward acted as a strong incentive to exertion, besides being a stimulus to official ingenuity. Joseph Alexander, a German, residing at No. 52 Ludlow-street, from a variety of heterogeneous circumstances, became suspected. The house of Alexander was searched, but the looked-for goods were not found. Alexander, thought he had conquered. The hope, however, proved to be illusory. The officers still watched Alexander, and the result of the watching was the discovery that he had rented a room at No. 42 Rivington-street, representing that it was for a friend soon to arrive from Chicago. The Rivington-street house was next looked after. In a short time Alexander and a German youth, who afterwards gave his name as Louis Williams, came out of the house, each carrying a package. The officers at once arrested the package-carrying duett, and sure enough the packages proved to be made up of half-pound silk bundles nicely rolled up in red silk papers. The room designed to accommodate the Chicago friend was examined, and found to contain three large packing trunks. The trunks were opened and the residue of Mr. Arnold's silk was exposed to view. The entire missing silk—the exact 550 pounds, for it was afterwards carefully weighed—was recovered. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and are now locked up in the Tombs. Alexander, who has a remarkably flat nose, and a head of scrubby hair, very innocently asserts that the silk was intrusted to his care for safe-keeping, but the names of the trustors he fails to give.

A MORMON CORPORAL.—Henry Moore, a corporal in the service of Uncle Samuel, and who has been quartered on Governor's Island, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having indulged in the luxury of possessing more than one wife. Moore formerly resided in Philadelphia, and was there married. Eighteen months ago he left the city of Brotherly Love as a place that did not afford sufficient scope for his ambition, came to this City, enlisted in the service of Uncle Samuel, and was duly installed on Governor's Island as a private. Moore worked his way up to a corporalship, and into the affections of a female servant in the family of a Major, whom—the servant, not the Major—he married. The first wife came on in quest of her fugitive husband. The two wives and the one husband appeared before Justice WELSH, but matters were amicably adjusted. Moore promised to go back to his first wife, and the second wife promised to resume her labors in the kitchen of the Major.

A VIRGINIAN AMONG THE TICKET-SWINDLERS.—A robust, good-natured looking gentleman, residing at Wheeling, Virginia, arrived in the City three days since, intending to visit Germany. Having heard of the swindling operations practiced upon ignorant strangers, he determined to steer clear of the swindlers. With this view, he made inquiry upon his arrival here for the office of the Bremen Consul, so that he might get the necessary tickets at head-quarters. A gentlemanly-looking man, of whom he made the inquiry, kindly offered to escort him to the Consul's office. The unsuspecting Virginian was taken to a ticket office at the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, and introduced, as he supposed, to the Bremen representative. The accommodating Consul, upon learning the intended visit of the Virginia gentleman to Bremen, offered to furnish him with tickets by a steamer. He passed over a ticket to the Virginian, and the Virginian passed over some shining gold coin in payment. The ticket proved to be worthless. A second time the representative of the Old Dominion essayed to get his ticket at the proper office, and a second time he was swindled. The second cheating made the good-natured Virginian indignant, and he went yesterday before Justice WELSH and made complaint against the swindlers. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

AN OLD DODGE, AND THE DODGER CAUGHT.—A tolerably spruce-looking youth, who subsequently gave his name as Charles L. Sands, yesterday tried his hand at a remarkably threadbare, but still, as the event proved, a not unsuccessful dodge. A lady residing at No. 59 East Twelfth-street, made some purchases at a Broadway store, and ordered the package to be sent home. The goods were sent by the porter. Soon after the purchases had been left, Sands mounted the doorsteps, rang the bell, and asked for the package, stating that he had been sent for it to rectify a mistake which had been made in putting it up. The goods were delivered, and the youth decamped. He was subsequently arrested, however, and is now passing his time in Jefferson Market Prison awaiting examination.

AN EXPENSIVE DRINK.—Edward Mittich, a German, thought yesterday that he would make an experiment upon the effects of a first-class drink. He dropped into the Prescott House, sidled up to the bar, and called for a Champaigne punch. A superior punch was concocted, and the German drank it, and the experiment thus far was satisfactory. Desiring to experiment a little further, Mittich handed over a counterfeit bill on the Hancock Bank, of Ellsworth, Maine. This experiment was unsatisfactory, as the bill failed to "go down" as readily as the drink did. The experimentalizing Teuton was handed over to a policeman, and consigned to prison.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—James Coyan and Barney Donelly are members of the same military company, and on Wednesday evening attended the same ball. Both felt inclined to make obnoxious approaches to the same young woman and the result was a fight. Donelly ended the battle by stabbing Coyan in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was taken to his residence, No. 5 Second-avenue, and Donelly was arrested and committeed by Justice Brennan, to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

A CARNIVOROUS DUETT.—Peter McMullen and William Donnelly are waiters in a Fulton-street dining-saloon. They had a falling out yesterday, in the course of which Donnelly bit off the lower portion of McMullen's right ear. Peter felt in duty bound to make a fitting retaliation, and grasped between his incisors the nasal organ of his antagonist. A separation of Peter's incisors from William's nose was effected by their mutual friends. Donnelly was, however, arrested on a charge of mayhem, and committed by Justice WELSH to answer.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET AND GREEN POINT FERRY LEASE TO BE CANCELED—THE TAX LEVY—SALT ON THE STREETS—COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER—THE STREET INSPECTORSHIP, ETC.

The Board, last evening, after some debate, referred to the Committee on Ferries a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to immediately institute legal proceedings to have the lease of the Twenty-third-street and Greenpoint Ferry canceled, because of the non-compliance of the Ferry Company with a resolution of the Board calling upon the Company to place two good boats on the Ferry.

The report of the Special Committee on the Tax Levy for 1859 was presented, and laid over under the rule. The Committee add to some of the items. $35,000 is added to the Board of Health, $900 to County offices, $150,000 to the Belgian pavement appropriation, $50,000 for the improvement of the Russ pavement, $60,000 for the Battery enlargement, $15,000 for Mount Morris-square, $4,500 for the house of Hose Company No. 43, $3,000 for a lot for Hose Company No. 9, $25,000 for the Foundling Hospital, $25,000 for Tompkins-square, $8,000 for lot for Hook and Ladder Company No. 3; salaries of members of 1859, $24,000; Atlantic Telegraph celebration, $25,000. The Committee make various reductions on the former estimates: that for the printing for Departments is reduced from $35,000 to $15,000; that for stationery from $35,000 to $10,000; that for furniture for offices from $25,000 to $12,000; that for cleaning and lighting the City Hall and Park buildings from $10,000 to $5,000; that for supplies to the Police from $40,000 to $25,000, and the general appropriation from $40,000 to $25,000.

The resolution and ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt in the streets of the City were considered at some length.

Alderman SEAGRIST moved that the resolution be amended so as to provide that the prohibition should not apply to those portions of the streets in which the tracks of the City railroads are laid.

A motion made by Alderman BRADLEY in favor of referring the subject to the Committee on Ordinances, was lost, and so was the motion of Alderman SEAGRIST. The ordinance was adopted—Ayes 10, Nays 5.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.
To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Assessment List for regulating and grading One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and Harlem River, confirmed by your honorable body, and approved by the Mayor on the 8th inst., having been transmitted to this Department for entry in the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, is herewith returned for such action as may best subserve the public interests.

It will be observed on examination of this list the contract price for the execution of the work was $34,481 58, and the additional expenses, including fees of Surveyor, Assessors, inspection, collecting and advertising, amounts to $3,772 95. It further appears the property benefited by this work was not of sufficient value to bear an assessment for the whole expense. Section 20, of the act passed April 16, 1857, relative to assessments in the City of New-York, provides as follows:

"In making their assessment the Commissioners shall in no case assess upon a house or lot, or upon land, whether improved or unimproved, more than one-third the value, as fixed by them on the annual record of assessments for taxes last confirmed by the Board of Supervisors."

By the operation of this law, the Assessors were unable to assess upon property benefited more than $23,611 13, thus leaving a deficiency of $13,794 07, to be paid from the City Treasury. The Assessors have therefore added at the close of this list, (apparently by way of making a balance, the following line: "Excess over amount allowed by law to be assessed on property, $13,794 07," thus covering the entire expense of the work.

It will be found on analysis of the items charged for "Assessing" and "Collecting," the Assessors have included for their fees upon $13,794 07, the sum of $275 88, and for the Collector of Assessments as his fees the sum of $344 85; making a total of $620 73 for the simple service on the part of the Assessors, of writing a single line, and on the part of the Collector of notifying the Comptroller that the line has been written!

In the view of this Department, this excess beyond the amount to be returned to the Treasury is not an assessment within the meaning of the law. This excess is to be paid out from the Treasury, or, rather, is to be taken from funds raised by general tax, and placed to the credit of the trust account under which the work has been performed. Neither Assessors or Collectors have any agency in making or collecting it, and it would therefore seem unnecessary, not to say illegal, to allow fees upon it; unnecessary, because the amount of any deficiency can be adjusted by proper entries in this Department; and illegal, because the amount is not raised by an assessment, for which only could fees of Assessors and Collectors be chargeable.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the reconsideration of the confirmation of this Assessment list and its return to the Assessors, with instructions to strike out all commissions charged either for Assessors or Collector on the sum of $13,794 07, and the entry of such item as would then be in excess of amount allowed by law, in place of the entry as it now stands.

All which is respectfully submitted,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the assessment list for regulating and grading One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be returned to the Tax Commissioners with instructions to strike out all fees and commissions inserted for Assessors and for the Collector from or on the item of $13,794 07, and that such sum be inserted in place of said item of $13,794 07, as will there be found in excess of the amount allowed by law.

Resolved, That said assessment list when thus corrected, be returned to the Comptroller for entry in the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that there was no appropriation to defray the expense of making a curved carriage way, paved with Belgian pavement, across the Park, and that until such appropriation was made he could take no action, and that several other measures were delayed by the same cause.

Alderman ADAMS said he had understood that the Committee to which the communication from the Mayor, nominating a City Inspector, had been referred had not been called together since the last meeting, when the Committee was appointed. The Legislature would presently step in and say that the Mayor and the Common Council pulled different ways, and take the power into its own hands. He moved that the Committee be discharged.

Alderman GENET said the President of the Committee had had his hands full of business since the Committee was appointed. He wanted it understood that he would oppose every nomination made by the Mayor when the Mayor did not consult him with regard to it.

Alderman BOOLE, Chairman of the Committee, said he was ready to call the Committee together whenever the Committee desired it. He had been engaged in other official business the past week.

Alderman ADAMS said there was some hocus-pocus, "I'll tickle you, you tickle me," about this business. The Chairman of the Committee had been very ready to be appointed Chairman of that Committee.

Alderman TOUMEY said he was willing to keep Morton where he was. He thought the matter rested very well where it was—in the hands of the Committee. Morton would appoint his (the speaker's) friends and he did not intend that Foster should have the chance.

Alderman BOOLE said he had found time to see the Mayor, and the Mayor had told him that personally he had little acquaintance with Dr. Foster, though he believed him to be competent, and it had been represented to him that he was.

The Board refused to discharge the Committee, (ayes 1, nays 14,) Alderman ADAMS alone voting in the affirmative.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

VETOES BY THE MAYOR—COMMUNICATION FROM THE STREET COMMISSIONER—STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1859.

The Board met last evening, Mr. CORNELL in the chair. Several vetoes were received from the Mayor. One was with reference to the assessment list for the regulation of Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets. His Honor stated that though the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, G. C. HARSEN, his prices were enormous, and that on the actual quantity of work developed he was not the lowest bidder, though he was on the estimated quantity. The Mayor refused his consent to paying Engine Company No. 11, for work alleged to have been done to their house, as the proper authorities did not authorize or superintend the work. In another veto the Mayor refused to authorize the paving of Fourth-avenue, between Seventeenth and Thirty-second streets with Belgian pavement, on the ground that no mention was made of assessing the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company.

Mr. McClenachan presented a resolution directing him as the Clerk of the Board to submit certain papers, which were not finally acted upon by the last Board, to the appropriate Committee of the present Board. Adopted.

Councilman PLATT offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for reletting the public printing, the present contract having expired by its own limitation. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies. The same gentleman offered a resolution directing the removal of the bell from the Nineteenth Ward Station-house to the rear of the house of Engine Company No. 7.

Councilman OTTARSON presented a resolution directing that a Standing Committee on Printing be appointed in addition to those now existing. Laid over.

A communication, which had previously passed through the Board of Aldermen, was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park in relation to an addition to the Park of another piece of land. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

The following communication was received:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.
To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: On the 3d inst., immediately after the organization of the two Boards of the Common Council for this year, a communication from this Department was submitted, stating the necessity for refusing to incur further expenditures under the direction and control of the Street Commissioner until appropriations were made therefor.

As long as I retain the office, it is incumbent upon me to do, or cause to be done, whatever properly pertains to the duties of the position; and when, as in this case, I find that these duties cannot be performed under the Charter for want of appropriations, I cannot consent that others shall do them for me.

I shall therefore protest against, and use the means within my power to prevent, any and every expenditure by whomsoever incurred, as an expense against the City for objects and purposes which, by the Charter, laws and ordinances, are under the control of this Department.

This condition of things is dangerous and disorganizing. There is but one remedy, and that is, to make the appropriation for the year as soon as practicable.

To prevent the recurrence of this state of affairs next year, it is necessary for the present Legislature to make provision for expenditures to be incurred by the City Government during at least two or three months of the year 1860.

Respectfully submitted, G. W. SMITH,
Street Commissioner.

Estimates and awards of contracts were also submitted by the Street Commissioner, for altering the grade of Mulberry-street, south of Canal-street; for repairs and alteration to house of Engine Company No. 1, and for working a County road through Eleventh-avenue. All were referred.

The Auditor submitted statements of warrants issued from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858. The total amount is $2,050,186 21.

The President of the Board announced the following committees for 1859:

Almshouse Department—John McConnell, W. H Valentine, Hamlin Babcock.

Arts and Sciences—Alex. Frear, George Ross, Morgan Jones.

Assessments—Gilbert M. Platt, Morgan Jones, Franklin J. Ottarson.

Cleaning Streets—John A. Tipper, F. Ottarson, F C. Gilmore.

Croton Aqueduct Department—John McConnell William Laimbeer, Jr., Gilbert M. Platt.

Ferries—B. T. Rhodes, A. J. McCarty, Ira Allen.

Finance—Wm. H. Valentine, Alex. Frear, Wm. H. Bulteel.

Fire Department—Wm. H. Bulteel, F. C. Gilmore Andrew Craft.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Wm. H. Valentine, Ira Allen, B. T. Rhodes.

Lamps and Gas—John McConnell, Charles N. Decker, Alex. Frear.

Lands and Places—Morgan Jones, F. C. Gilmore, T. G. Hall.

Law Department—Alexander Frear, Wm. H. Bulteel, Andrew Craft.

Markets—A. J. McCarty, Wm. H. Bulteel, Daniel Townsend.

Ordinances—F. C. Gilmore, H. Babcock, Wm. H. Valentine.

Police—John A. Tipper, John McConnell, George Ross.

Public Health—Geo. P. Bickford, G. M. Platt, T.G. Hall.

Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island, &c.—F. C. Gilmore, Daniel Darrow, John A. Tipper.

Railroads—John Van Tine, B. T. Rhodes, Geo. P. Bickford, Ira A. Allen, F. J. Ottarson.

Repairs and Supplies—A. J. McCarty, John Van Tine, Morgan Jones.

Roads—G. M. Platt, John A. Tipper, Charles N. Decker.

Salaries and Offices—John Van Tine, George P. Bickford, Abraham Lent.

Sewers—Wm. H. Bulteel, G. M. Platt, Daniel Townsend.

Streets—Geo. P. Bickford, John Van Tine, Abraham Lent.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—B. T. Rhodes, A. J. McCarty, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.

Taxes—A. J. McCarty, John McConnell, Daniel Darrow.

Mr. BABCOCK claimed that courtesy demanded that a Republican should be placed on the Finance Committee, and not a man who had been repudiated by that party, and who asserted, now that he had secured his election, that he never belonged to it. Mr. BABCOCK also asked to be excused from serving on any Committee with Mr. VALENTINE. After a brief debate he was excused by vote. The Board adjourned until 5 P. M. Monday.

An extraordinary case of the ossification of a man's joints has occurred at Mantua, Portage County, Ohio. The sufferer is Mr. Valentine Perkins, aged 45. He has the use of two fingers on the right hand, and can move one or two of his toes, but every other joint is ossified. His jaws have been set and motionless for thirty years, and his front teeth have loosened and come out, forming an aperture through which he talks and receives his food. His food is all prepared for him in a suitable manner, and he always has retained a good appetite, though he is not gluttonous.

Grover & Baker's

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100

These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Electrical Inhalation.

This great discovery for the cure of diseases of the Lungs is the invention of Dr. HUMBERT—the well-known Medical Electrician—whose office is at the Bible House in this City.

Wood's Gymnasium.—Third Annual Exhibition by the members of the above Institution takes place on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 21.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly, N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
corner Murray-st., opposite City-Hall, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others, Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

A New Article for the Hair,

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Stearns & Marvin's

WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New York,
No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans
No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

An Infallible Restorer of the Hair and Sight—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne or Hair Restorer acts beneficially on the sight as well as on the hair. By stimulating the cuticle, it affords health to the hair, keeping it firm and healthy, preventing baldness, and causing a new growth where it previously existed, and changing gray hairs to their original life color. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, the finest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock. BALLOU BROTHERS, Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Warm Overshoes of every description—Wool, fur, and calf-skin dressed with the hair on, &c., warranted to keep the feet dry and warm, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HOWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 59 7th-st., Mr. LEONARD K. SMITH to HARRIET O., eldest daughter of Albro Howell, all of this City.

WHITE—LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at the Madison-square Church, by the Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, Mr. EGBERT H. WHITE, of Joliet, Ill., to Miss SARA ELOISE, daughter of Mr. Edward Lawrence, of the same place.

CAMERON—HAYES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 2d-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Rufus Putney, Mr. JAMES CAMERON to Miss ANNIE L. HAYES, both of this City.

CONGDON—MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. T. Hatfield, D. D., J. HINDS CONGDON to ADA. B., second daughter of O. W. Morris, all of this City.

HENDERSON—DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 13, in the Market-st. Church, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, THOMAS HENDERSON to Miss ALICIA L. DAVIS.

WOOLWORTH—KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 13, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, S. B. WOOLWORTH to S. J. KNIGHT, both Springfield, Mass.

MAGEE—MCLEOD.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the Hon. CHRISTOPHER MCGEE, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss ELIZABETH LOUISE MCLEOD, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

RYDER SMITH.—At Weehawken, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at Grace Church, by the Rev. W. Van Vranken Mabon, A. H. RYDER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to CLARINDA H. SMITH, of New Durham, N. J.

ALLEN—COPELAND.—In Lima, Livingston County, on Sunday evening, Jan. 9, at the residence of, and by the bride's father, J. HAZARD ALLEN, of New-York City, to MARY E., daughter of the Rev. John Copeland, of Lima.

DIED.

POWERS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, JAMES CLARENCE, youngest child of Jas. G. and Amelia A. Powers, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 163 West 25th-st.

BRADY.—In this City, after a short illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. B. Abbotts, Mrs. MARY BRADY, relict of the late Daniel Brady, formerly of Clarkstown, Rockland County, in the 83d year of her age.

MANSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 13, ALEXANDER W., son of William and Rachel Manson, aged 3 years and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) forenoon, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 134 Varick, corner of Spring st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BLIVER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 13, JOHN W. BLIVER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, No. 49 Leroy-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Washington County for interment on Saturday morning.

KIRTLAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, widow of the late Judge Kirtland, and daughter of the late Gen. R. McCarty.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 141 8th-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BOWNE.—On Fifth day morning, the 13th inst., after a short illness PHILIP BOWNE, in the 74th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral from Friends' Meeting House, Flushing, L. I., on seventh day, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

STURGES.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, FANNY, wife of Samuel B. Sturges, and daughter of Bradly Burr, of Redding, Conn.

Her remains were removed to the above place this day for interment.

HADLEY.—At South Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, suddenly, GEORGE W. HADLEY, in the 81st year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, at the above place. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LABREE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 13, LAWRENCE LABREE, in 45th year of his age.

His remains will be conveyed to Boston on Saturday for interment.

PAULDING.—At Hyde Park, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, GEORGE PEARSON, son of P. Kemble Paulding, aged 3 years.

JESSUP.—In Oroville, California, WILLIAM H. JESSUP, formerly of Delaware County, N. Y., in the 48th year of his age.

From the Alta Californian.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—In our eveing edition of yesterday, we announced the sudden and unexpected death of THOMAS LAMBERT, a well-known member of our mercantile community, and one of our earliest and most worthy citizens. The illness of Mr. LAMBERT originated in a cold, which produced inflammation on the lungs. Wednesday last he was very low, but on the day following a change took place, apparently for the better, and his friends encouraged with the hope of his speedy recovery. His condition continued favorable until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when all at once he complained of difficulty in breathing, and directly after died.

Mr. LAMBERT came to California in September, 1849, and immediately engaged in commercial pursuits. In '52 he was one of the firm of Stontenburg, Lambert & Co. Subsequently he formed a copartnership with Mr. Charles Potter, under the name of Thomas Lambert & Co., and for several years was heavily engaged in the importation of wines and miscellaneous merchandise. In all the relations of life Mr. LAMBERT was respected as a high-minded and honorable gentleman. Those who had business with him considered his word his bond, and those who knew him best in the social circle will have the greatest incentive to cherish his memory.

The following proceedings in regard to the sorrowful event were taken last evening by the "California Pioneers:"

The Society of California Pioneers, at a special meeting held on Friday evening, Dec. 17, to take action in regard to the death of THOMAS LAMBERT, a member of the Society appointed Dr. A. B. Stout, J. H. Dunnell, T. G. Spear, Wm. Huefner, and John H Gardner, a Committee to prepare resolutions proper for the occasion. The following preamble and resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to call from among us another member of our Society, and

Whereas, The name of our late fellow-member, Mr. THOMAS LAMBERT, is now added to the list of those whose departure we are called upon to mourn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the decease of Mr. THOMAS LAMBERT, the Society of California Pioneers have lost a valued and estimable fellow-member, and the community of San Francisco an honorable and upright citizen, who as a merchant of many years standing, has sustained an unblemished reputation throughout all the trying vicissitudes of California life, from the year 1849 up to the period of his death, and who leaves behind him an unimpeachable reputation, and a name that will ever be remembered with respect by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we condole and sympathise with the afflicted widow and his relatives and friends, and with heartfelt sorrow mourn with them over his untimely death, cut off as he has been in the very flower of manhood and in the spring time of his usefulness.

Resolved, That the Society will attend the obsequies of our departed brother in mourning regalia.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the wife of the deceased, and that they be submitted.

WM. R. WHEATON, Secretary.

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
The Rev. Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER.

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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS
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APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—As the severity of Winter increases, the labors and expenses of our Society increase, while the depression of business keeps from us many of our usual contributions. In view of the general nature of our work, and its manifest public advantage, we feel we have a right to ask the public boldly for support. It is well known that our great object is to aid the poor or vagabond children of the City.

Those who now give indiscriminate charity to children in the street, must constantly feel that their money may be at once misused by intemperate and lazy parents, or that it may not tend to the lasting benefit of the child.

We desire our office to be the almoner for all such, and would be glad to have all poor or houseless children sent to us, or their addresses, that our visitors may ascertain their real condition.

Our plan of aiding these children is well known. We seek first to place the poor or vagrant children in good homes in the country. During the past year, we have sent out some 900 to places in the Northern and Western States. Since the Society was commenced, about 4,000 have been thus placed, from the most of whom excellent accounts are received

2. We open Lodging-houses for them. Our Lodging-house for newsboys and homeless boys, No. 128 Fulton-st., has given, the last year, 15,000 lodgings to 3,331 boys. The Lodging-house for girls No. 191 Cherry-st., has received several hundreds.

3. We aid in sustaining five Industrial Schools, with some 800 scholars, employing for the purpose of finding out poor children for these Schools and for the country, some six or eight salaried visitors of experience and capacity.

4. We have a School for poor Italian organ grinders and peddling children, containing from 60 to 100 pupils, under the charge of an able teacher.

All these various enterprises are carried on necessarily with much expense, and the public will certainly not be willing that the children of crime or poverty shall be neglected by us now, in the very severity of Winter.

We have always been met promptly in our calls upon the public, and we do not fear now that this important work shall be suffered to grow weak for want of means.

All contributions of clothing may be sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Subscriptions or donations may be sent either to the office, or to any of the undersigned:
JNO. L. MASON, President, Trinity Buildings.
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THE CRUISE OF THE WANDERER—EXTRACTS FROM THE LOG-BOOK.

The Savannah *Republican* gleans an account of the voyage of the yacht *Wanderer*, from the log-books and papers found on board after her seizure:

"Leaving New-York on the 18th June she reached Charleston on the 25th, and remained ten days, entertaining a good many visitors and taking on board a great variety of articles, which may, or may not, properly belong to the regular outfit of a vessel clearing for 'Trinidad, and any other ports in the West Indies.' Among these supplies are noticed a goodly quantity of wines and cigars, 12,000 gallons of water, and 30 5-qt. pans, 20 5-qt. do., and 50 1-pt. tin cups, which articles of tin-ware were doubtless intended to hold bait, for fishing, and had no connection with the 'wooden spoons.' On clearing from Charleston, the yacht's company consisted of 12 persons as 'crew,' besides several persons called 'traveling companions of Captain CORRIE,' and yet who appear to have received certain sums of money from him.

Leaving Charleston on the 4th of July, the yacht made the run to Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, under unfavorable circumstances, in 18 days. During the five days of her stay at that port, she received a good many visitors, and among them 'the Governor of the Island, the American Consul, several of H. B. M. officers, the Governor's sister and daughter, and a number of ladies'—and a part of the list appear to have been entertained at dinner.

Further supplies were taken on board, including 1,200 gallons of water, (the thirsty souls!) On leaving this port, the heading of her log stands from Trinidad, Port Spain, towards St. Helena, but, without going anywhere near St. Helena, her course was directly towards Congo River, which, after a run of 51 days, she enters on the 16th of September. It appears, from the entries in the log, that during the ten days passed in Congo River, the yacht received on board 'all the white inhabitants of the place;' that there were many dinner parties given; that the officers of the English frigate *Medusa* made 'a visit of courtesy,' and dined on board, and that 'Capt. CORRIE and his friends dined on board the *Medusa*.' More *water* was likewise taken on board. On Sept. 26, the *Wanderer* 'got under way, and proceeded to sea; gave the yacht *Margrette* a trial, and passed her like the wind.' The log further states that on 'Oct. 4, arrived at Benguela, (lower down on the coast,) after eight days hard beating against the wind and current.' Here all record in the log-book ceases, and but for other memoranda she could not be traced with certainty any further. From these, however, it appears that she left the coast between Congo River and Benguela on the 16th or 17th of October, and thence her course is as direct as possible (position each day being accurately determined) to Brunswick, in Georgia. At meridian, Nov. 27, the yacht was within 50 miles of Cumberland light, and must have taken the pilot on board on the morning of the 28th, making the run home in about forty days. From a memorandum of 'List of Cargo, 10 to the Talie,' it would appear that the number of Africans taken on board was 409. As about 325 are known to have been landed, some 75 to 85 must have died on the passage."

OHIO CANALS.—A Canal Convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 6, adopted a memorial to the State Legislature, praying for an appropriation to put the Canals in perfect order; and adding: "While we believe an honorable and fair competition between the railroads and canals of the State would be beneficial to the interests of the people, we think the Legislature should interpose its power to prevent an unjust policy on the part of the railroads, which sometimes seems more intended to injure the business of the canals, than promote the best interests of the roads."

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

J. G. HOLLAND, Esq., (Author of the Timothy Titcomb's Letters, Bitter Sweet, &c.,) will deliver the Second Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*American Social Life.*

Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's Drug Store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The fourth lecture in this course, by Dr. E. H. CHAPIN—subject, *Columbus*—will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at Market-st. Church, (the Rev. T. L. Cuyler's.) This change is made on account of the occupancy of Rutgers-st. Church by a Prayer-meeting. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at the door, and on Broadway at Hall & Son's, No. 239; D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346, and C. Breusing's, No. 701; on Grand-st. at Lord & Taylor's, and Adams & Spencer's, No. 281; and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

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THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR.,

Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door. THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

LECTURE.—THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18. Subject—*Elements of National Perpetuity.* Proceeds for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets (25 cents,) to be had of J. J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau-st.; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson sts.; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 John-st., and at the door.

I. G. WORRALL, } Lecture Committee.
D. WYATT, }
C. H. APPLEGATE, }

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice;" (Thursday) "Macbeth;" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens. Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single Reading, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's Bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE REV. DR. BETHUNE will deliver his popular lecture on *Epidemics* before the Mechanics' Society, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Sixpenny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

A LECTURE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Poor, will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1859, by JOHN KEYNTON, Esq., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York. Subject—*The Speculative and the True.* To commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. C. B. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CENTURY.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—READY THIS MORNING.
CONTENTS OF NO. 4—JAN. 15.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

POEMS, TALES AND SKETCHES.—The Rock in the Valley of El Ghor, by J. G. Whittier—Sonnet, by Frances Anne Kemble—John Adams, by Theodore Parker—Cœlebs in Search of a Dinner—Birth-Day Presents, by a Serious Diarist—Quakerism in England.

LITERATURE.—The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—New Books—Lewis' Christian Union—MackMullens' "Nathan Hale"—Reviews and Magazines—The North American Review—Literary Paragraphs—New English Biographies—Holmes and Bryant—Brooks' Carrier's Address.

FINE ARTS.—School of Design for Women—American Scenery.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—Poetic Resemblances—Horatiana—The Horse and his Rider—Humorous Parodies of Dr. Johnson.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Thorndike Will.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The Iron Interest in the United States—The Seventeenth of January—American Society—The Doctors before the Public—Wills and Newspapers—A Japanese Post-Mortem—Montalembert's Appeal—Unequal Voting—Pardons by Governors—Twelfth Night at Trinity—History of Fillibusterism, No. 1—The White House—The Century Club—Aunt Sally—Mr. Crook's Bank Report—Chess—New-York Legislature.

LECTURES OF THE WEEK.—Dr. Chapin: "Orders of Nobility"—Dr. Adams: "Daily Wonders"—Dr. Bethune: "Lectures and Lecturing."

MUSICAL.—Mme. Abel's Matinée. Latest Foreign News—Congressional—Scientific Notes—Varieties—Financial and Commercial—Advertisements.

Price, 5 cents. Carriers and Newsmen can get their papers this morning.

THOMAS McELRATH, Publisher.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PUBLICATION DAY.
TO NEWS DEALERS, BOOK AND PERIODICAL SELLERS, AND THE GREAT PUBLIC.
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,

Being No. 2 of the most successful magazine ever issued in this country, will be published on MONDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 9 A. M., and after which hour it will be for sale by all news dealers, booksellers, and periodical agents throughout the United States and Canadas.

The contents and illustrations will be richer and more varied than the first number. The trade are requested to send in their orders early. Send subscriptions to the publishers.

TERMS—Single copies, 25c.; yearly subscriptions, 1 copy, $3; 2 copies, $5; 3 copies, $7; 4 copies, $9; and 5 copies and over to the same club, $2 each, invariably in advance. Buy the February number.

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No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory, the distinguished Astronomer and Lecturer, has consented to give a course of

FIVE LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,
At the Academy of Music,
Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

To be followed on Wednesday evening, 19th; Friday, 21st; Tuesday, 25th; and Thursday, 27th.

PROGRAMME.

First—Transition from Ancient to Modern Astronomy; Discovery of the laws of Motion and Gravitation.

Second—The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.

Third—The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets.

Fourth—The Telescope; Depth of its Penetrating Power; its capacity to Define; its uses in Observation.

Fifth—The Stellar Universe, and the great problems which remain to be solved.

It is believed that Prof. Mitchell is the most lucid and eloquent living lecturer on Astronomy, and the Committee have no hesitancy in promising a high intellectual entertainment to all who attend.

As the Academy of Music will seat four thousand people, it has been decided to charge but One Dollar for the entire course.

Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents.

For sale at the principal bookstores and at the Box Office.

Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

It is expected that all will be seated before the Lecture commences.

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Coyle	Burnett	Augusta	Laura Honey
Abel Murcott	Couldock	Georgiana	Mrs. Sothern
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To conclude with the celebrated farce of
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Mrs. Trictrac, Miss McCarthy | Susan Twist...Miss Honey

Supported by the strength of the company.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

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LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MR. WALLACK
as
SHYLOCK.
FRIDAY, 14; SATURDAY, 15.

MONDAY, Jan. 17, first night of the great new piece, in which Mr. Wallack will sustain a principal part.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
The entertainment will commence with
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
To be followed by
LUKE THE LABORER.
After which, FOUR LOVERS.
The whole terminating with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 14, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
BELPHEGOR.
Followed by THE FRISKY COBBLER.
JAQUES STROP.
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14,
The Grand National Drama of
PUTNAM.
Putnam.........................Mr. Closkey
To conclude with the Farce of
DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7¼ o'clock.

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With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

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Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION of the AMERICAN UNION,

At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows.

Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, Henry VIIIth.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced.

An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

THE ORATOREON—OR CONCERTS OF ORATORY AND MUSIC—In Cooper Institute every WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Brooklyn Athenæum every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Professors BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give ten or twelve songs and recitations, as above, including "On to the Field," "Give me a Cot," "Hamlet's Instructions on Delivery," Byron's "Waterloo," "Last Words of Marmion," "Webster on the Union," "Star-Spangled Banner," "Power of Fashion," "Old Arm Chair," "Parrhasius and Captive," "Tit for Tat," "Dearest Spot is Home," &c. Admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman, 50 cents, and 75 cents for a family of six.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS, in a delightful variety of entertainments, FRIDAY, Jan. 14, in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, TOM NODDY'S SECRET. Capt. Durand, little Ned Wren; Old Tom Noddy, Master Oliver Wren. SWISS MOUNTAINEERS. Rosetta, Little Martha; Trig, Little Ned. The famous AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY and a million of other curiosities to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California goldmines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. J. PROCTOR. The JIBBENAINOSAY; or, Nick of the Woods. The BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE in a Divertissement, and the ballet of GISELLE. To conclude with MAD DOGS.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.—THE CECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th instant; after which performance every evening, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of Mons. Cecini.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL AND REUNION.

CELEBRATION OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY,
BY THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
At NIBLO'S, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1859.

The reception rooms will be opened at 7; the ball room will be opened at 8. Shelton's Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

Supper will be announced at 10 o'clock precisely.

At 12 o'clock the ball-room will be reopened, and the order of the programme resumed.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $2. Supper Tickets, $1 each.

Tickets may be had at the book-stores and printing-offices.

A MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Head-quarters, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 14, 1859, for the purpose of electing officers for the year.

NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, JR., } Secretaries.
R. L. HILL, }

THE HOOSIER PREACHER.—THE ELOQUENT Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, will preach EVERY EVENING this week, (except Saturday,) at 7½ o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Come hear him preach the Word of Truth.

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WILL SUPPLY
YOU ALL.
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BALLS.

CITY GUARD BALL.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC SOIREE.
The Ball of the
NEW-YORK CITY GUARD
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1859.
DODWORTH'S UNRIVALLED BAND,
of more than
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
is engaged for the occasion.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained of the members, and at the
PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES AND HOTELS.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

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(Signed.)
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GEO. R. NOYES, }
JOHN WINSLOW, } Nominating Committee.
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BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1859.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as childrens' nurse and to do neat plain sewing. Is kind and attentive to children; wages six dollars. Also, a girl as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons in a magnificent style; wages six dollars. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NICE, QUIET girl, of respectable appearance, as nurse, chambermaid or waitress; is of a kind and excellent disposition; naturally fond of (and capable with) children; quiet and efficient in the dining-room, and in every respect a faithful, good domestic, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance, as chambermaid and waiter, nurse, seamstress, fine washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, or general servant, for a most faithful, capable and reliable domestic; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good thorough cook, not fond of changing. Refers to her present employer; is perfectly neat and obliging. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse and plain sewer; understands taking care of an infant, or would assist with the chamberwork. Excellent reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 231 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good reference; have no objection to the country or City. Call No. 34 Essex-st., near Grand-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to be employed in town by the day, week or month; she is a first-class English cook, and can get up company dinners in the most fashionable style. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good, plain cook, and is capable of making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. Good City reference to be had. Call at No. 37 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation in a family to take the charge of clothing and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, until the 22d inst., at the bookstore No. 223 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, in the capacity of nurse and fine seamstress, to go with a small family South. None but Protestants need apply at No. 223 West 20th-st., between 3 and 5 o'clock this evening.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ECONOMICAL, trustworthy woman as cook, washer and ironer; is neat, tidy and thoroughly competent. Also, a very tidy girl for housework. Ladies wishing good domestics apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A very competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at No. 7 Ashland-place, Perry-st., the residence of her late employer, where she lived nearly three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress. Can give undoubted City reference. Call at 91 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and sewer; understands every kind of fancy work; best of City references. Call at No 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking; is willing and obliging; would assist in any thing required. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to travel with a family to California; she is willing to take charge of children. Best City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 214 West 26th-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress wishes employment by the day, week or month; is a Protestant. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation. She is a first rate cook; has excellent City references. Apply for 2 days at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or to do waiting and chamberwork. Call for three days at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl to do chamberwork and housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 207 Broome-st., in candy-store, near Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own house, a few gentlemen's or families' washings; terms cheap. Apply or address at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND pleasant disposition wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Unexceptionable references given and required. Please address, giving full name, Miss M., Box No. 658 New-York Post-Office.

A LADY HAVING A FAMILY SEWING machine, would be pleased to have the sewing of a few families; would go out with her machine. Terms moderate. Address LAURIA, Chatham Post-Office, New-York, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook, washer and ironer; one to do general housework; also by three nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY RESPECTAble kind, by a married Scotchman; he perfectly understands the care and driving of horses, but would prefer an engagement as under-porter in some down-town establishment, where the services of a steady, industrious and trustworthy man is required. Any letters addressed to ARCHIBALD, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention, with credentials of integrity and ability.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 135 Bowery, or address Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND VALET by a young man, or as a groom under a coachman; has been living with one of the best families in this City for the last three years; would take a situation as a doctor's man; the best of recommendations will be given from his former employers. Call on or address J. G., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED private waiter, Protestant, accustomed to all the work of a first-rate family, marketing, the care of furniture; understands the getting up of evening or dinner parties, and can superintend the cooking if required. Good references given. Address No. 177 5th av., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND willing Protestant young man. He is a good coachman and groom; is a good gardener; willing to work and to make himself useful in any family; has the very best of City reference. No objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery. N. B.—Wages no object.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman of first-class abilities; has had many years' experience in this country and can give the best of reference; or would take a farm on shares if terms suited. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's Seedstore, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT SWISS, who understands how to take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, a situation; no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as receiving and shipping clerk, or any active situation in a wholesale house. Good reference as to honesty and capability. Address H. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, of 10 years' experience in this country; married and without family. Address A. B., Thornburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS clerk in a law office, by a youth 18 years of age, who writes a good hand and has had four years' experience, and not afraid of work; a place with an opportunity to study preferred; good references given. Address STUDENT, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the English and German baking business, and speaks both the languages fluently, wishes for a situation as second hand. Address A. B., No. 457 Houston-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.

AN AMERICAN WITH RESPONSIBLE City references, desires employment as collector, outdoor salesman, or any situation of trust with a fair salary. Address HUNTER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD CARD-PLATE ENGRAVER, one who well understands his business and is a good practical letterer, may get good wages and steady employment by writing and sending samples of work to HARRY E. PEARL, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF age, of good address, who writes well, and is quick at figures, and resides with his parents. Address in handwriting of the applicant, stating age and references, S. W. H., Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD-NURSE AND seamstress. An American, desirous of the comforts of a home, with unexceptionable reference, can address C. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A COOK; also, a chambermaid and waiter; none but Protestants need apply, at No. 26 West 25th-st.

WANTED—TWELVE GOOD HAT TRIMMERS.—None but experienced hands need apply, to MILLER & DAY, No. 110 Centre-st.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—MADAME LOUISE ABEL, Pianist, begs leave to announce that she will give her *first Matinee* at the above place on SATURDAY NEXT, January 15, at 1 o'clock, P. M., assisted by distinguished resident artists.

Madame ABEL will play, amongst other pieces, the Sonata in D major by Beethoven; Fragment of the E minor Concerto by Chopin, &c. Tickets to be had at Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', and Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FOUR OR FIVE LADIES, AND THE SAME number of gentlemen, can be admitted, if they apply this week, into S. WOOD, Jr.'s, Department of Landscape Drawing from Nature, at No. 231 6th av. This system, with which all are delighted, is completely mastered in 20 lessons.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE may be relied upon for supplying teachers and governesses for schools and families, No. 346 Broadway. Branch Office in Philadelphia, No. 136 South 3d-st. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Appleton's building, Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *née* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher at the Rutgers Institute.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHing for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A SITUATION as governess, a private family preferred; or as bookkeeper in a store; can speak several languages, and has best of references. Address Miss H., No. 83 Pacific-st., care of HENRY S. HICKS, South Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well-furnished room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, Q. R. T., Box 176 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his wife, in a genteel private family; two rooms, as sitting and bedroom, in a pleasant neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., and 10th and 20th sts. Terms must be reasonable, and references will be given and required. Address M. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A small hall bedroom, neatly furnished, without board, to a respectable single man. Rent, $3 per month. Location near Bowery and Grand-st. Address X., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in Houston-st., near McDougal, by addressing W., Box No. 2,395, P. O. Reference required.

WANTED—A ROOM IN A QUIET, RESPECTAble family, by a widow without children, between Broome and 20th sts.; the best of City references. Address R. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LET—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEMAN in East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. For particulars apply at No. 55 East 13th-st., Episcopal Tract Society's Store.

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Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

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CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
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By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

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The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
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Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
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HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
300 lots of Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
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Also, Castile and Yellow Soap.
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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, being a private collection of the first class. Among this collection may be found two pictures by Benj. West, Pietro Testa Bergham, M. Ærde, T. Werns, P. Barblers, M. Cartarri, Chevalier Chatelaine, Lilly M. Spencer, Ranney, Jasper of Duesseldorf, Durrie, Ingram, Williams, and many others. They are now on exhibition in our gallery. Sale without reserve.

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BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

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FANCY FURS,
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MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

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PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILL, West Worthington, Mass.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st, the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, cheap, a full and complete set of Tools, Forge, Lathes, Draw benches, Engines, &c. Apply at No. 22 Coenties-slip, of GEO. WALSH.

THE BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE MAY be found at No. 534 Broadway. Price $30.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG Breed Canaries at No. 79 West 43d-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,295 FOR FIVE (5) shares of Panama Railroad Stock, in the name of MARIA C. AMMEN. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as transfer of the same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	JOHN Q. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,

GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reëlected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 63 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates abovenamed, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THIS IS TO CAUTION ALL PERSONS against purchasing or discounting any of the following described promissory notes, made by the subscriber, as he claims he has a good defence to the same, which he intends to make if the collection of the same is attempted to be enforced:

One note of two thousand five hundred and sixty-two 50-100 dollars, ($2,562, 50,) payable to the order of S. Manning; two notes of five hundred and twelve 50-100 dollars, ($512 50) each; two notes of one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) each the last four notes payable to my order, and indorsed by me. All the above notes are dated New-York, August 20th, 1858. Also one note of one thousand dollars. ($1,000) and one of two thousand dollars, ($2,000) payable to the order of A. S. Jerome, and dated Boston, Nov. 1st, 1858.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1859. F. H. NORTH.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph W. Corlies, J. Lee Smith, D. Henry Haight, James Myers, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zchleicher, Wm. R Fosdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Taaks, Isaac H. Frothingham.

INSPECTORS—Wm. Harsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Struller.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS MILES, } ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, AND $5,000 to loan on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. Improved property in this City or Brooklyn only need be offered to GEORGE HUSSEY,
No. 50 William-st., basement.

MORTGAGE—$18,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST class security, on property which in 1854 sold for $40,000, and improving. Situated in one of the most thriving towns in Massachusetts. Full particulars, or an interview, on addressing W., Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 4th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, JAN. 6, 1859.—Offices No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND }
CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE }
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859. }

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott st. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, Jan. 1, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, on the 31st ult., a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on the 10th instant, and to those at the North on the 17th idem, at the Chemical Bank in New York.
THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.

ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,

Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WESTERBERG, JEFFERSON & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.
ALFRED WESTERBERG, JOHN J. JEFFERSON,
WILLIAM MEWKILL, GEO. MALLION.

The undersigned will continue the business under the name and firm of WESTERBERG, JEFFERSON & CO. All claims on the old firm will be paid on presentation.
ALFRED WESTERBERG, JOHN J. JEFFERSON,
GEO. MALLION.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF EDWIN J. FOSTER, late partner in the firm of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., of New-York, ceases this day.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same name and style. ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANT,
GEORGE W. BANCKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailiasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 63,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, GENERAL assignee of Grow & Christopher, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., by S. BOGART, Auctioneer, all the estate, right, title and interest, which he has, as such assignee, in or to that certain dwelling-house and lot of land and premises situated in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, at a point distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-seventh-street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, and thence westerly along the same to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858. J. E. KELLEY.
d31-2aw3wF&S

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Cleve-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 100 acres, finely situated and well watered, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; fruit in abundance, with about 1,000 young grafted fruit trees; all the buildings in fine condition. Farm situated within two hours ride of this City, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County. Address or call on FARM, No. 160 East 21st-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

TO LET—75x75—SECOND FLOOR OF THE NEW building in 7th-st., corner Hall-place, near 3d and 4th av. cars and Cooper Institute; has gas and Croton in; great inducements for dancing assemblies, billiards and refreshment saloon; third floor occupied by National Guards every evening. Key at No. 10 4th-av.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TO LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, a very desirable 1½-story double cottage, containing 12 rooms, situated on Main-st., in the pleasantest part of the Village of Orange, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the Dépôt. Large garden, with a great variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real-estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE AND OFFICES in the building No. 83 Spring-st., two doors east of Broadway; the offices are well adapted for jewelers, lawyers, engravers, &c. Apply, in the building, to J. E. BURKE, architect, or at the shoe store No. 140½ Nassau-st. Also, rooms in the rear, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID NEW FIVE STORY iron-front buildings, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., 300 feet east of Broadway. They are strongly built and well lighted, and will be let together or separately, at low prices, for desirable businesses. Also, stores No. 3 and 5 Platt-st., and others in the neighborhood. Apply to GEO. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, one of the best corners for a grocery store in this city, will be let or leased to a good tenant on reasonable terms; situate on the N. E. corner of Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st. Also, a few small cottages in good locations, for sale on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st. New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1. J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three fine brown-stone front houses, just finished and containing all the modern improvements, plated furniture, black walnut doors, &c. For terms, inquire on the premises.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—Favorably located, in exchange for a large assortment of desirable merchandise, adapted to country trade. Western lands or lots, or good Brooklyn property, would be taken for limited quantities of the goods, or for other real estate. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—VALUABLE STORE property for sale, and but little money wanted. Store on Warren-st., pays 20 per cent. Also one on Fulton-st., and two on Walker-st.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for up-town property, two lots in the vicinity of Chatham-square, together 50 by 87 feet. Inquire of WM. E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THE LOWER PART of a furnished house between 14th and 32d sts.; rent not to exceed $450. Address Mr. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN, a medium-sized 3-story brick house; it must be in a good location, and cheap. Address C. C. C., Box No. 2,967, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of buying, a small house, with about an acre of land, near the City, and accessible by railroad. Long Island preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 744, Post-Office.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED AS a piano wareroom, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; possession immediately if desired. Pianos for sale very low.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, 40x80 FEET, with 20 windows, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., cor. Theatre-alley. Apply to KEECH, printer, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with gas, at No. 169 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

$6,000.—WANTED A GOOD BUSINESS man with this amount in cash capital, in the manufacture of druggists' articles, which are a profitable monopoly. To the right kind of a man liberal inducements will be offered. Address VINCENT, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A CHOICE stock of fancy dry goods, together with a long lease of the store and dwelling, and a good business well established, will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for real estate. Satisfactorily located. For particulars, apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount in a business thoroughly established and paying 100 per cent. The only reason for taking a partner is to extend the business. Call or address for three days, BIRDSALL & CO., No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6.

$5,000. WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, with this amount, in a safe and profitable business, established for the last twelve years. This is a superior opportunity for any man seeking investment with reliable parties making money. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, with full name.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of an excellent butter and cheese store, doing a good business, situated on one of the best Avenues in the City. The reason for selling is the parties have other business. Apply for three days to CHAS. RADCLIFF, No. 166 Broadway.

JEWELRY STORE.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of an old-established jewelry store in Brooklyn. The stock is small and terms easy. Inquire of J. B. BEERS,
No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR ANY ONE GOING INTO BUSINESS.—FOR SALE—The lease and stock of an old established lace and embroidery store in one of the best avenues in the City. Address, post-paid, C. D., 8th-av. Post-Office, between 29th and 30th sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST POULTRY stands in Washington Market. Address C. N. T., Box, No. 172, *Times* office.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$130
Second Cabin Passage..............................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$110
Second Cabin Passage..............................60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30 including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
First-class Cabin Passage..............................$15
Deck passage..............................6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Jacksonville, Fla	$21
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Pilatka, Fla	23
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Columbia, S. C	20

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No steamer Wednesday, Jan. 19.
The favorite steamer JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. J. CONDE, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 2 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificate. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

1859.
CENTRAL ROUTE
FOR THE
WEST
via
HARLEM RAILROAD
AND
NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

One dollar less than by any other route to Albany, Troy and all stations West and North.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

10 o'clock A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 o'clock P. M. Express.

Connecting at Albany with the New-York Central Railroad trains for all stations through to Buffalo and the West, also with the Albany Northern road for stations North.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY

7:45 A. M. Mail Train, connecting with the New-York Central train from the West, and at East Albany with the train leaving Troy at 7:30 A. M.
3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad train from the West and at East Albany with the train from Troy at 2:30 P. M.

Passengers can rely upon this connection from Troy.

FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS.

Freight for Albany and the West received at dépôt, corner White and Centre sts., until 5 o'clock P. M., and forwarded by express as quick as by any other route.

This road is now in excellent order, provided with its own telegraph, equipped with new commodious cars, and for speed, safety and comfort, is equal to any other route.

Dépôt in New-York, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

Tickets procured and baggage checked at the office, corner Maiden-lane and Dean-st., Albany, or at Dépôt, East Albany. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE

6 A. M. from White Plains.
6:46 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. A. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:00 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:30 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 195 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOBOKEN IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES—CAUTION.—Public notice is hereby given that the following-described Obligations, commonly called "Improvement Certificates," purporting to be issued by the Corporation of Hoboken, N. J., issued to EDWARD McGUIRE, and payable to him or the holder, were so issued under error and mistake as to the amount due the said McGuire, and no consideration having been received by the said Corporation for any or either of them, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating, buying, selling or receiving any or either of them, as the said Corporation will not pay the said Certificates or any of them. Said Certificates are numbered, and for the amounts as follows:

No. 1 for	$1,250	No. 11 for	$280 00
No. 5 for	690	No. 13 for	2,000 00
No. 9 for	450	No. 14 for	5,549 86
No. 10 for	400		

By order of the Mayor and Council of Hoboken.
A. O. EVANS, City Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, }
JOHN KENNARD, } Committee
WM. E. BEARDSLEY. }

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OLIOER M. PETTIT against ABNER NORCOM.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Dec. 4, 1858.
SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1858. SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
d24—1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHARINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNY and AGNES KEARNY his wife, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, in the city of Hudson, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1858. Dated December 23, 1858.
d31-1aw7wF* J. MULFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—ANN MORRISS, plaintiff, against W. E. THETFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 Joralemon-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest on ten hundred and fifty from April 8, 1857, to March 1, 1858, and interest on seven hundred and fifty from the 1st day of March, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1858.
N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above-named complaint was filed in King's County Clerk's Office, Dec. 20 1858.
d24-1aw6wF* N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS, }
HENRY PALMER, } Executors, &c.
s3-1aw6mF* HENRY MEIGS, JR. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-1aw6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1858.
HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, }
EDWARD S. CLARK, } Executors.
au20-1aw6mF HENRY J CLARK. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, JR., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, } Adminis-
s10-1aw6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, JR. } trators.

$4 50. DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of TRIESEMAR. Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
For medicinal purposes, imported in bottles from Lofoden, Norway, (lat. 69° North,) can be had of TH. HEYERDAHL, No. 62 Pine-st., New-York, agent for P. Moller, Royal Apothecary, Christiana. Sold at retail by Messrs. J. & J. Coddington, G. W. De LaVergne, Delluc & Co., John Meakim, T. T. Green, New-York; Henry H. Dickinson, Brooklyn; John J. Brown & Son, Boston, and other druggists.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the sexual system effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

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HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

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CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

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JAS. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av.

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GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

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JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Sorry Issue of a Senatorial Joke—Substitute for a Registry Law—A Dash at the Quarantine Commissioners—The Governor's Proposed Amendments to the Metropolitan Police Law, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

A joke in the Senate has cost them a day, and set the lobby in a terrible flurry. On Wednesday, while in a merry mood, a Senator moved to refer the lobby paragraph of the Governor's Message to the Committee on Public Buildings, which always is a Committee of leisure. The motion carried. This morning Senator WHEELER (American) moved that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers. This was a bombshell unlooked for. It might do no harm, still it might be awkward; and as there was no sort of necessity for undertaking a raid upon the persons whom the Committee—consisting of an American, (WHEELER,) a New-York Democrat, (DOUGHERTY,) and a single Republican, (AMES,)—would be most disposed to worry, the Republicans very naturally opposed it. If the Americans or Democrats had any friends in the lobby they were safe, so the Democrats went in for the frolic. Senator SPINOLA thought the measure necessary—the purity of legislation, the convenience of Senators, the character of the Capitol required it. Senator AMES and Senator DIVEN objected that it was uncalled for, that it would involve a large amount of money, that it was unheard-of to clothe so unimportant a Committee with such powers, which neither the Committees on Canals, on Commerce, or on the Judiciary enjoyed, except upon extraordinary emergencies. They pleaded economy and the debt of the State. Senator BRANDRETH, though he afterward voted for it as amended, at first objected on the ground that it would probably cost $20,000 before it was over. On taking the final vote, Senators LAFLIN and PATTERSON, Republicans, voted with the Americans and Democrats, to give the desired power with reference to one instance in which, without naming the party implicated, Senator WHEELER said there was a charge made. If the Committee were not so entirely in the hands of their enemy no doubt the whole body of Republicans would have voted to give the desired power, still retaining in the Senate, the power to prevent a too extravagant use of money.

Senator SCOTT (Democrat) called up, and spoke to his concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution with reference to the right of suffrage. These resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That section two of article two of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who may be convicted of bribery, or an attempt to bribe, or of receiving or consenting to receive a bribe, or of any infamous crime; and also depriving every elector who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall, in reference to any election, or with the intent to affect, wholly or in part, the result thereof, do any act prohibited by the laws of this State, relating to elections, from the right to vote at such election, and from holding any office for which he shall receive votes at such election.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

Such an amendment the Senator thought would be worth more than a Registry Law. Senator DIVEN thought the Constitution as it stands, provided amply for the very cases that the resolutions contemplated provisions against. The resolutions were tabled. The Charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association was favorably reported. Otherwise little business occupied the Senate this morning.

The Assembly spent the morning mostly in Committee of the Whole, upon a long bill amending the Charter of the village of Whitesborough. On an item therein exempting ministers of the Gospel and priests of all denominations from taxation, Mr. CHANDLER, of New-York, made a brief speech, protesting that there was no reason why this class of citizens should be favored beyond others, but the amendment to strike out was lost. Petitions for and remonstrances against the proposed closing of the Atlantic street (Brooklyn) tunnel poured in freely. The bill lying in the hands of the Committee on Cities and Villages, has not yet been printed entire, and until it is, a great many Long Islanders must remain in doubt how it will affect them.

Governor MORGAN sent in an immense budget of documents relative to Quarantine, accompanying the following message, in which His Excellency makes another dash at Commissioners HALL, BOWNE and BENSON:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1858. }

To the Assembly:

I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine, which has been this day received by me.

It gives a history of the proceedings of the Commissioners during the past year, but I believe mentions no facts not already officially known to you, except the fact that the Commissioners have advertised proposals for the construction of a block or island on Old Orchard Shoals.

This action of the Commissioners seems to proceed upon a misunderstanding of the course taken by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, in approving the plan of Captain BENHAM, as will be seen by reference to the copy of that approval, communicated to the Assembly on the 12th inst. It was a qualified approval, and in substance referred the whole matter to the Legislature.

The time within which proposals are, according to the Commissioners' advertisement, to be received, soon expires. In view of these facts, there seems to be a necessity for prompt action on the part of the Legislature.

E. D. MORGAN.

Speaking of Quarantine, it is evidently the intention of the Senate to put through their concurrent resolution appointing two Senators and three Assemblymen to visit New-Jersey, with the three new Commissioners whom Gov. MORGAN is to appoint, to make one more effort for Sandy Hook, and to secure a prompt report in time for this Legislature; in case of a failure to obtain Sandy Hook, to make some other move. Your editorial of this morning takes it for granted that New-Jersey will never part with her pet plat of sand, but the Governor intimates that the contrary is true. As the selection of any other site—which Brooklyn would not peremptorily refuse to see given to Quarantine purposes—would involve a large outlay of money, is not the Legislature justified in demonstrating, before they vote $125,000 for island building in the Bay, that the effort to persuade New-Jersey into her senses, is absolutely futile?

The Governor sent still another Message to the Assembly to-day, which your Metropolitan people will read with interest:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1859. }

To the Assembly:

I transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

The report contains much information, and recommends various amendments of the existing law, which are worthy of your attention. Among the latter—that asking power to employ not exceeding 500 special policemen on election day; that depriving Aldermen of the power to discharge prisoners from the station-houses; that giving power to destroy counterfeit bank-note plates; that asking an alteration of the basis upon which the expense of the force is distributed among the several counties comprising the district, so that it shall be based, not as at present, upon the valuation of the real and personal property, but upon the number of policemen employed in the counties respectively; and that with reference to the more effectual enforcement of the laws of the State with reference to the observance of the Sabbath.

These amendments seem necessary for the efficient enforcement of the law.

The Commissioners recommend an amendment of the law so as to give them power to appoint 350 additional patrolmen in the City and County of New York. Since the report was made, however, the Supervisors of that County have authorized the appointment of nearly 200 additional policemen.

E. D. MORGAN.

Without much more labor, but pretty well exhausted, the Assembly then adjourned. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn.

To prevent and punish prize fighting.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, providing that aliens may take lands by descent in like manner as citizens.

By Mr. J. A. WILLARD, to incorporate the Corpus Christie Ship Canal Company, to cut a ship channel through the mud flats between Arkansas and Corpus Christie Bays, and to extend the same to such place as the Corporation may deem proper.

By Mr. BOARDMAN, to facilitate the formation of Agricultural Societies.

By Mr. SCOTT, to extend the term of service of Supervisors of all the counties in the State to four years.

Mr. SCOTT called up the concurrent resolutions proposing an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow the passage of laws by the Legislature providing means to ascertain who are the voters, and punishing bribery at elections by the deprivation of the right of suffrage.

Mr. SCOTT made a favorable speech in favor of the resolutions.

The resolutions were tabled.

The Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the Lobby asked power to send for persons and papers, when a long debate ensued. The resolution was modified so as to enable them to investigate one case at a time, and then adopted.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Governor sent in the annual report of the Quarantine Commissioners, accompanied by a communication in which he says the said Commissioners mistake their authority in advertising for proposals to erect an island on Old Orchard Shoal, as the report recommending such erection was only conditional.

The Governor also sent in the annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The bill to repeal all the laws restricting the liquor traffic was reported upon unfavorably; also, the bill increasing Constables' fees.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to amend the act for the government of Central Park.

Adjourned.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. JOHNSON's bill in relation to the trial of certain offences is intended to reach the Quarantine rioters. It provides that every criminal offence against any property, real or personal, in Richmond County, held by any parties for Quarantine purposes, and every felony or misdemeanor against any officer or person engaged in Quarantine matters, which has or shall be committed in said County, shall be tried in New-York or Kings County, unless the Supreme Court shall change the place of trial.

Every person who has committed or shall commit any of the above offences in Richmond County may be indicted and tried in New-York or Kings, and exclusive jurisdiction in such cases is vested in the Magistrates and Criminal Courts of such Counties.

JUSTICES' FEES.—Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH's bill to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace, fixes the fees as follows: For a summons warrant, attachment, commitment, transcript of judgment and adjournment, 25 cents each; subpœna, 15 cents; administering oath, and filing every paper, 5 cents each; swearing a jury, 25 cents; trial, $1; judgment affidavits, 10 cents per folio; drawing bond, 10 cents; entering verdict, 25 cents; confession of judgment, 15 cents.

Mr. J. WILSON's bill to amend Building Associations in the County of Kings, provides that all associations formed under the Act of April 10, 1851, shall be annulled and repealed. Any person claiming to be interested in such association, after ten days' notice to the secretary, may apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a Receiver, who shall thereupon take possession of all effects of the Association, and wind up its affairs.

Mr. GOVER's bill to amend the lien law provides that a mechanic, laborer, or operator, upon proper proof of non-payment of wages, shall be entitled to a lien upon the full effects or property of his employer, wherever located, until the claim be fully liquidated.

Mr. LAW's bill to provide for the payment of traveling and other Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court, elected prior to 1856 give to such Judges $250 quarterly during the remainder of their official terms for their expenses of travel, offices, fuel, clerk-hire, &c. The first payment to be made on April 1, 1859.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.—Mr. SPENCER's bill provides that divorces may be granted for willful desertion by husband or wife for five years; for cruel or inhuman treatment by husband, endangering life. The parties applying, to have been three years residents of the State. It authorizes the denial of divorces on proof of connivance or concurrence by plaintiff, or of forgiveness or voluntary cohabitation after the offence.

Mr. SPENCER introduces a similar bill, except that the divorce may be granted after three years' desertion.

THE LAST WORD.—Mr. SPENCER introduces a bill in relation to criminal trials, which provides that in such trials the counsel to the people must commence, and the defence may conclude the argument to the Jury.

CONSTABLES FEES.—Mr. WARNER introduces a bill fixing the traveling fees of constables at ten cents, to be computed from the defendant's residence, or wherever he may be found, to the place where the process is returnable.

THE NEW-YORK FIREMEN.—Mr. MASTERSON's bill relating to the New-York Firemen's act, provides for the election, by the Engineers and Foremen, of a Board of Five Fire Commissioners on the second Tuesday of May next. The Commissioners to hold for five years and be elected, one each year. The terms of office of the five first elected to be fixed by lot. They have full power over the regulations of the Fire Department, appointments, suspensions, trials, investigations, &c.

Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The report gives a sketch of the Police force of the City as it existed prior to the passage of the Metropolitan Police act. It refers to the objections urged to the act on the ground that it violated the privileges granted by the Montgomery Charter, and declares that such an objection would be as well founded against the abolishment of the appointment of officers for the weighing, guaging and inspection of goods by the Common Council. It also meets and replies to the argument against the law as an invasion of the right of self-government.

The report states that the Harbor Police have been the means of lessening the number of thefts on ships and piers in New-York and Brooklyn. In relation to the action of the Police in the Quarantine riots, the Commissioners state that the Superintendent was censured for not repairing to the Quarantine in person, but exonerated from the charge of neglect in failing to send a force for the protection of the Hospitals. The papers are submitted.

The force of New-York is represented as inadequate to the protection of the City. A table is presented showing, that while in the city of London the force employed is as one to every 226 inhabitants, and in other cities of England, Ireland, &c., in proportion; in New-York it is one to every 804 inhabitant. The arrests made from Nov. 1857 to Nov. 1858, were 61,455, nearly double the number in the preceding twelvemonths.

The Commissioners have urged the New-York Supervisors to authorize the increase of the force without effect, and they ask the Legislature to authorize the appointment of 350 patrolmen, in addition to the present number, and of 500 special patrolmen on election days only, at $2 a day. The dangerous, dilapidated and unhealthful condition of the Station-houses is set forth, and, in view of the fact that the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn refuse to make the necessary repairs, it is asked that the law be amended so as to authorize the Board of Police to repair Station-houses, when the Common Council shall neglect, after thirty days' notice, to do so, and to furnish supplies for the same, when the officer charged with that duty neglects the same on five days' notice.

The number of houseless poor lodging in station-houses in 1858, in New-York alone, was 129,597. At least 40,000 were turned away for want of accommodation. Additional facilities for lodging these unfortunates are asked.

The House of Detention for witnesses was opened on the 9th of February last. Since then there have been 291 witnesses lodged there.

The Commissioners state that the laws of the State in respect to the observance of the Sabbath are openly violated. Returns by the Police made to the District-Attorneys of New-York and Kings show over 26,000 cases of open violation of the sale of liquor, etc., at groceries and groggeries on the Sabbath, but none have been prosecuted. More stringent and summary laws are recommended for the enforcement of the closing of liquor-shops on Sundays. When it was supposed that the law could be enforced, the arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct on Sundays averaged 45; now, when it is found that the law may be violated with impunity, they average over 100.

No provision being made by law for the destruction of counterfeit bank notes and dies, a large number have accumulated in the hands of the Police and prosecuting officers. A law making it obligatory on officers to transmit such plates, &c. to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, to be by him destroyed, as soon as they have been used in evidence in Courts of Justice.

It is recommended that the law be so altered as to forbid the discharge of any prisoner between sunset and sunrise; also, that a law be passed making it a misdemeanor for any but officers in discharge of their duty to carry concealed weapons; and that some regulation be made by the Legislature as to the tenement houses in New-York.

The Counties of Westchester and Richmond have refused to pay the amounts assessed on them for the purposes of the Police, and it is recommended that the law be amended so that the general expense shall be assessed on the Counties respectively, in proportion to the number of patrolmen they employ.

The fund for disabled policemen, or their families, if killed in the discharge of their duties, reaches $2,034 36.

The widows of THOMAS SPARKS and HORATIO SANGER, so killed, are supported from the fund.

Charge of Attempt to Murder a Wife.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

As chroniclers of the times you may wish to put on record a simple statement of an event which has thrown this quiet community into a state of the greatest ferment.

In the early part of last week we were electrified by the announcement that T. B. BRIGHAM, now Principal of one of the public schools of New-York City, but still a resident of this place, where, until recently, he held a similar position, had been arrested upon a Grand Juror's complaint for an alleged *attempt to poison his wife!*

A preliminary examination was had before JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, Esq., Justice of the Peace, which resulted in his being put under bonds of $2,000 to appear before him on the 10th inst. to answer so serious a charge. Unable to procure bail he was committed to jail in Bridgeport.

On Monday, the 10th inst., he was again brought before Captain HUBBELL for trial. The Hon. O. S. FERRY, Esq., appeared for the State, and the Hon. C. HAWLEY, Esq., of Stamford, for the defence.

The examination of the witnesses occupied most of Monday and Tuesday. The wife of the accused, her mother, the physician and nurse who have attended her during her recent confinement, (since which the poison is affirmed to have been administered.) together with Professor ST. JOHN, formerly of the Western Reserve College, then of Cleveland, and for three years past of one of the Medical Colleges of New-York City, were of the principal witnesses.

The evidence obtained from these persons in support of the indictment was that about four weeks ago, and within as many days of the birth of the child, the accused administered arsenic to his wife in McMunn's Elixir, which she was taking at frequent intervals, according to the prescription of Dr. SAMUEL LYNES, her physician;—afterwards in oyster-broth, chicken-broth and custard; and, finally, in what was intended to be a decisive dose, in an *apple*, which, however, was not eaten, but secretly conveyed by the mother to a neighbor, who bore it to Dr. LYNES for examination;—that when the accused administered the elixir, having first added water and stirred it with a spoon, it produced most painful and unwonted effects—as also did the various articles of food, in whose preparation or presentation to her he assisted,—and that these effects were such as ordinarily or frequently result from overdoses of arsenic; such as nausea, faintness, and vomiting of *reddish* matter, puffiness about the eyelids and face, an eruption over the body, &c., &c.; that when he exhibited to his wife the apple, which he had brought home to her, he called her attention to an *incision* in the skin which, he said was made by their little son with a case knife; that when it was roasted (*in the room* where she *lay*, and this against his wishes) a *powderish* paste was observed by her exuding from this incision, which increased suspicions that had been previously excited; on which account an opportunity was seized for concealing and conveying it to the physician.

Dr. LYNES used a part of the apple in applying various tests, by which he readily detected *about two grains of arsenic* in the portion thus tested. He then submitted the remainder of the apple to Prof. ST. JOHN, who applied some ten different and most approved chemical tests, the same, in part, as those used by Dr. LYNES, and found some *five* grains in the part operated upon by him; and he supposed some 3 or 4 grains are still left in the apple which was exhibited (with *all the* results) to the Court.

It was considered a strong point in the testimony of both these gentlemen that, without comparing results, they had both arrived at the decided conviction that the arsenic was inserted in the apple *before roasting*.

The examination being closed, the case was submitted to the Court without argument, save as to the amount of bail, which was required to be in bonds of $5,000.

On the rendering of this decision the crowded audience could hardly be restrained from tumultuous applause.

The case will probably be tried before the Superior Court for this County, to be holden in March.

CHARTER OAK.

The Late Cold Weather on the Coast.

SEVERAL PILOTS AND SEAMEN SEVERELY FROST-BITTEN.

Yesterday there were twelve pilot-boats windbound in the Harbor waiting for an opportunity to get outside. Several of these pilots, who were exposed to the severe weather of Sunday and Monday last, state that they never suffered so much in so short a time since they have been engaged in the business. The pilot-boat *Mary Ann* (No. 13) while cruising off at the southeast, had one of the boys so badly frost-bitten that he was obliged to go to the Hospital. Mr. MURPHY had his hands frozen. JOHN VAN DUSEN, who boarded the steamer *Glasgow*, and brought her into port, had his feet badly frozen. The boat upon the station on Monday was so loaded with ice that the hands could not get the yawl out, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could handle their boat. During the severest of the weather, when there was a dense vapor covering the ocean, the schooner *Passport*, bound to St. Thomas, W. I., came out of the Hook. Both boys were so badly frozen they could do nothing, and after an ineffectual attempt to take the pilot off, the schooner continued on her course carrying the pilot with her. Unless they should meet some vessel off the coast bound to New-York the pilot will have to go to St. Thomas. The station-boat was finally taken in tow by the *W. H. Webb*, and brought to the City.

The *Moses H. Grinnell* (No. 1) came up to the Cit on Tuesday noon, after a five days' cruise at the eastward. All her crew were more or less frost-bitten. One of the boys had his face severely frozen, and was sent to the City Hospital. The boat lay during one night in a field of ice outside Sandy Hook.

On Monday morning, at 4½ o'clock, while the pilot-boat *A. B. Neilson* (No. 21) was hove to, taking a cast of the lead, she was run into by an unknown brig, which carried away the end of her bowsprit and jibstay. Had the vessel (which was under way) struck the pilot-boat amidships, she would have sunk immediately, and all hands must have perished, as it was impossible to use the boat, which at the time was covered with ice. The *Neilson* came to the City to repair. Several of her pilots had their hands and feet frozen, one very badly.

The bark *Leon*, from Marseilles, which arrived on Tuesday, was boarded seventy miles eas of Sandy Hook, by the *Washington* (No. 4) on Sunday afternoon. At midnight the excessive cold commenced. At 7 o'clock on Monday morning they had reached the light-ship, but in consequence of the severity of the weather and the heavy vapor, she was obliged to put to sea again. At 7 P. M. they wore ship off Fire Island, and again headed to the westward. At 8 A. M., on Tuesday, they once more reached the light-ship. She was finally taken in tow by the *V. H. Webb* and brought to the City. Nearly all her crew were frost-bitten.

The pilot-boat *Washington* was 34 hours off the floating-light, so much loaded up with ice she could not get in. On Saturday she spoke the brig *Hollyhock*, (Br.,) 60 miles E. by S. of Sandy Hook bound to St. Johns, N. F.

The Mortara Case.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT REFUSING TO INTERFERE.

The Board of Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York, held a meeting on Tuesday evening at the Greene-street Synagogue Chambers. Ten congregations were represented by delegates.

On motion, SOLOMON I. JOSEPH, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Letters to the Philadelphia and New-Orleans Committee, to Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, GERSHOM KURSHEEDT, Esq., and circulars addressed to the Jewish congregations of the Union were read and accepted.

The following letter to the President of the United States, and his reply thereto, were read:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.

To His Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America.

HONORED SIR: The Board of Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York had the honor to address your Excellency, under date of 20th November, and again under date of 10th inst., indorsing the proceedings at a General Meeting held at Mozart Hall, copies of which are herewith transmitted.

Not having been favored with a reply, they are apprehensive the letters may have failed to reach their destination, or may have escaped your Excellency's notice, and as a large body of our fellow-citizens, without distinction as to creed, continue to regard the subject with unabated interest, they beg to recall it to your Excellency's attention.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your Excellency's obedient friend.
BENJ. W. HART, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 4, 1859.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your favor of the 30th ultimo, with the resolutions recently adopted by "The Representatives of the United Congregations of the Israelites of the City of New-York," on the subject of the abduction and detention of EDGAR MORTARA from his parents, under the authority of the Papal Government.

The letters addressed to me, on the 20th of November and the 10th ultimo, to which you recall my attention, were referred in regular course to the State Department, and have been substantially answered in the letters addressed by the Secretary of State on the 21st of November and the 8th of December last, to Mr. A. HART, President of the Congregation of "Mickve Israel," Philadelphia. These letters have been extensively published throughout the country, and it is evident from their face that the opinion therein expressed had received my approbation.

I have long been convinced that it is neither the right nor the duty of this Government to exercise a moral censorship over the conduct of other Independent Governments, and to rebuke them for acts which we may deem arbitrary and unjust towards their own citizens or subjects. Such a practice would tend to embroil us with all nations. We ourselves would not permit any foreign power thus to interfere with our domestic concerns and enter protests against the legislation or the action of our Government toward our own citizens. If an attempt of the kind were made, we should promptly advise such a Government in return to confine themselves to their own affairs and not intermeddle with our concerns.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that the assertion of the principle of non-intervention on the part of the United States between foreign sovereigns and their own subjects has arisen in a case so well calculated to enlist our sympathies as that of the Mortara family. For this reason the precedent will be so much the stronger and be entitled to the more binding force.

It is enough for us to defend the rights of our own citizens under treaties or the law of nations whenever and wherever these may be assailed by the Government of any foreign country. Had MAMOLA MORTARA been a citizen of the United States, the case would have been very different. The Israelitish citizens of the United States have had occasion to know that I have not been regardless of their just rights in foreign countries, and they may rest assured that they shall receive the same protection when domiciled abroad, during my Administration, which is extended to all other citizens of our common country. They would ask no more and shall receive nothing less.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BENJAMIN W. HART, No. 48 Pine-street, New-York.

OBITUARY.

The late James A. Abbott, of Boston, who died at the Coolidge House a day or two ago from the effects of a fall, was a prominent member of the Suffolk Bar. He was twice a Representative from Boston in the Massachusetts Legislature. The *Atlas* says that in 1853 he discovered that his wife was heiress to an extensive and valuable estate in Essex County, which through the neglect of certain parties had not been properly secured to her. He instituted a suit in the United States Courts for the recovery of this property, and the case was carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington. The case was finally lost, although, in the opinion of the first members of the Bar, he was justly entitled to a verdict. Mr. Abbott had expended a large amount in the prosecution of this case, and was greatly disappointed at the result. From that to his death he had appeared like a crushed and unhappy man, and his life had been more or less unsteady.

Judson J. Hutchinson, whose death we have already noticed, committed suicide. He was found on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, hanging by the neck, in an unfinished house, owned by his brother, at High Rock, Lynn. The cause of the act of self-destruction is unknown. Lately Judson had been in the best of spirits, and in the enjoyment of good health. Some time ago, however, the delusion of Spiritualism led him to the very verge of insanity.

Lawrence Labree, Esq., a gentleman well known in literary circles, here, died yesterday, after a painful and protracted illness, at his late residence in Hoboken, in the 45th year of his age. At the time of his death, deceased was an assistant editor of the *Sunday Atlas*, a position which he had filled for several years.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of this Society was held last evening, in the Athenæum. President ROBERTS presided, and upon the platform, besides several of the Board of Managers, were the Rev. Dr. FARLEY, A. A. LOW, Esq., S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., JAS. P. WALLACE, Esq., Ex-Aldermen CAPWELL, GILBERT HAIGHT, Esq., and J. B. WALLACE, Esq. There was a respectable attendance of members of the Society and their friends, and not a few ladies graced the occasion with their presence. From the proceedings we gather that the Society is in a more prosperous condition than the most sanguine could have expected at the commencement of the year. It numbers in all some fifteen hundred members, and from six to eight hundred of these are active and energetic, and take a deep interest in the affairs of the Society. The minutes of the several meetings of the Board during the year were read by Secretary FARLEY, and approved, after which the Treasurer, Mr. H. P. JOURNEAY, read the financial report. From this it appears that the total receipt for the year was $14,265 07, of which sum $915 was donations, $6,100 for life-memberships $1,030 initiation fees, $4,287 98 for quarterly dues, $52 70 fines, $180 50 from the sale of catalogues, and $1 345 64 from lectures. The total expenses were $14,129 22, leaving a balance in the treasury of $135 85. In the list of expenditures the largest item is that for the purchase of books, $9,000. The first public meeting to organize the Society was held on the 30th of November, 1857, when JAMES P. WALLACE, Esq., presided, and a constitution and by-laws were presented. The first election for officers was held on the 23d of December following. The first object of the management was to secure a location for the Society. This was a matter of no little difficulty, but the offer of the Athenæum Society was finally accepted. From this Society they obtain the use of library and meeting-rooms free of rent for five years; the use of a selected library of 4,000 volumes, to which that Institution adds annually new works to the amount of $800. The rooms thus obtained were fitted up, the expense being borne equally by the two Societies, and in May, 1858, the rooms were opened to the members and the public. To celebrate this event a public meeting was called, when addresses were made by several distinguished Brooklyn gentlemen, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the meeting $3,000 was subscribed. The Society has now upon its books 1,511 annual members, of whom 100 are female subscribers—life members by the payment of $100, and 47 by the payment of $50. The Board have bestowed honorary life memberships upon the Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL.D., GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., and A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., for valuable services. The library, from 7,000 volumes at the commencement, has been increased to 11,400 volumes. During the eight months the library has been open 20,000 volumes have been taken out by 1,350 persons. The reading-room was opened on the 7th of May last, and is supplied with a great variety of publications. It is an interesting fact to know that the room, particularly after business hours, is a popular place of resort for the young men of our City, and already the Society begins to feel the want of more room. There is a reading-room for ladies, which is also well attended. The first course of lectures is yet in progress. On the first five lectures the net profit to the Society was $394 94, and the net gain on all the lectures up to the present time is $1,345 64. Classes for the study of the languages, the fine arts, &c., are fostered by the Association. The annual report acknowledges the receipt of books and other valuable gifts from quite a number of citizens, booksellers, Members of Congress and others. A. A. LORD, Esq., offered a resolution to the effect that 1,500 copies of the annual report be printed, and accompanied the motion with some appropriate remark. Mr. CAPWELL offered a series of resolutions, amending the Constitution—making the time for holding the annual meeting the last Thursday in March and extending the term of office of the Board to be elected on the 18th inst. to correspond with this change; striking out article so that donations may be used for library purposes. A resolution of thanks to the officers, and a few remarks by Messrs. CHITTENDEN, BRITTAN and HILL, the meeting adjourned.

INTERESTING TO OFFICE-HOLDERS.—A movement is on foot—and the matter will be laid before the Legislature at an early day—to merge the office of Street Commissioner and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies into one Department. By this arrangement it is said that the business of the two departments will be conducted in a much more expeditious and economical manner. This change is particularly urged as regards street repairs. Now the Street Commissioner has charge of all new work, while the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies superintends all the repairs. If a citizen gets up some morning and finds that the rain or a thaw has made a dangerous hole in the street or sidewalk in front of his house, which should have immediate attention to prevent the city from being mulcted in damages, he naturally goes to the Street Commissioner on his way to business. There he learns for the first time that the Street Commissioner has nothing to do with repairing the streets, and is referred to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who in turn, informs the anxious tax-payer that he must lay the matter before the Alderman of the Ward. To find an Alderman just when you want him is not always an easy task, and the consequence is that in nine cases out of ten what would have cost the city perhaps ten dollars if attended to in the first instance, generally cost from twice to twenty times that amount. The object now is to place such business where it legitimately belongs, and give the Street Commissioner sufficient power to take prompt action when necessary.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 55, 75, 76, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 06. *City Court*—Nos. 19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Have been before the World
108 years.

Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittents of the most obstinate type, are subdued by a course of Holloway's Pills. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ..JAN. 13.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '62	104	50 Hudson River R.R.	34¾
3,000 U. S. 5s '74	104½	600 Harlem Railroad	13⅜
10,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	102	150 Harlem R. R. Pref.	36¾
6,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91¾	50 do.........s30	36½
11,000 Virginia 6s	96½	55 Second av. R. R	101
1,000 N. C. State 6s	97¼	20 Stonington R. R	64⅝
103,000 Mo. State 6s	86½	5 do	65
5,000 Cal.St.7s,N.Bds	86½	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13
5,000 do	86⅜	670 La Crosse & Mill.R.	1½
8,000 do	86¼	25 do	1⅜
500 do	86	300 Reading R. R....s30	53
3,000 N.Y.State 6s, '72	115	200 do	53⅛
2,000 Hud.Riv.R.2d m.	95	100 do.........b30	53¼
8,000 Hud.Riv R.3d m.	76½	125 Mich. Cent. R. R	52
8,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	94¾	100 do.........b60	52
12,000 Harlem 2d M. bs.	93¾	300 do	51¾
8,000 do	94	50 do.........s30	51½
2,000 M.S. 1st M. bds	87	300 do.........s60	51½
1,000 M. S. 2d M. bds	63	200 do.........s3	51⅞
5,000 Ill Cen RR bs.s10	89½	150 Mich.So.& N.Ind.R.	20¾
1,000 C.B.&Q R.8 p.c bs.	85	100 do.........s30	20¾
70 Bank of Commerce	100¾	400 do	20⅞
50 Citizens Bank	102	300 M.S. & N. I. Gd. Sk.	48½
20 Continental Bank	100½	50 do.........b30	48⅜
15 Market Bank	106¼	50 do.........b60	48½
20 East River Bank	90	10 Panama R. R	117¼
175 Pac. M. S. Co	91	300 do.........s30	116¾
125 do	90⅞	500 Ill. Central R. R..s3	70
50 do.........b60	91	100 do	70½
150 do.........b30	91	50 do.........s10	70½
320 do	90¾	50 do	70¼
50 do.........b10	90⅞	100 do.........s60	69⅜
100 do.........s60	90¼	100 Gal. and Chi. R.R.	71½
600 N. Y. Central R.R.	85¼	225 do	71⅝
100 do.........b30	85¼	250 do	71¾
200 do.........s20	85⅛	500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32⅜
50 do.........b60	85⅜	200 do	32½
400 do	85⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. RR.	59⅝
300 do.........b60	85½	200 do.........s30	59⅝
900 do	85½	250 do.........b60	60
190 Erie Railroad	16	100 do.........b10	60
100 do.........s10	16	55 do	60

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 E. RR Ct. Bs.'71	43	200 Hud. Riv. RR...b60	35
5,000 Ill.Cen. R. Bs.s60	88¾	200 Harlem R. R. Pref.	37[illegible]
2,000 Har. 2d Mg. Bs..	94	200 do.........s10	37
4,000 Mich.Cen.RR.8 ℘ ct.1stMg.S.F.C.B.	97	50 do	37¼
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.Bs.	75	85 L. C. & Mil. RR	1½
1,000 Ill. Freel'd Bs...	90	200 Reading R. R.	53½
10 National Bank	108½	200 do.........s30	53¼
5 Bank of N. Y	107	100 do.........s30	53⅛
25 Park Bank	106	25 Mich. Cen. RR	52⅛
50 Cumberland Pref ..	21⅛	50 M.S. & N. I. G. S...	48⅜
50 do	21¾	10 Panama RR	117¼
100 Pacific M. St.Co.s30	91	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R...	71½
10 do	91⅛	50 do.........s5	71⅛
100 do.........b30	91⅛	350 Chi. & R. I. R.R.b10	60¼
50 do	91¼	200 do.........s10	60¼
175 do.........s3	91⅛	400 do.........b60	60¼
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	85⅝	300 do	60⅛
		100 do.........b30	60⅛

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$6,000 D. & M. R. R. 7s	75½	10 Irving Bank	100
3,000 Miss.& Mis'ri R. 7s	67½	40 But. & Drov. Bank	118¾
4,000 M. & H. R. 8s	40	20 Mer. Ex. Bank	102¾
3,000 M. & O. R. 8 p. c.b	69	20 Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	113½
200 N. Y. C. Park 5s	91½	25 Equit. F. Ins. Co...	168¾
2,000 N.Y. M.Ins.S.'58.	40½	50 Wall-st. F. Ins. Co.	55
1,000 Wis Cen. 8s	10	30 Nation. Fire In.Co.	172½
2,000 M. & Hor. R. 8s..	12½	50 do	174½
4,000 San Fran. City 6s	60	40 Hamilton F. Ins. Co.	77¾
750 S. M. I. S. of 1853..	73	15 Humboldt F.In. Co.	101¼
40 Beekman F. In.Co.	115½	10 do	100
5 Lamar F. I. Co	105	15 do	101
25 G. W.MarineIn.Co.	139½	10 L. I. F. Ins. Co	170
22 do	140	20 Marine Bank	84
25 do	141¼	10 Bank of New-York	107½
10 Sixth avenue R...	121	20 Grocers' Bank	95
10 do	122¾	15 Humboldt F.In.Co.	102½
2 Third-avenue R...	125	100 Farmers' F. Ins. Co.	100
50 Chatham Bank	84½	10 Pacific M. S. Co	91
20 do	84¾	20 M.Oil Co. p.share..	$10

THURSDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The early dealings at the Stock Exchange, to-day, manifested some degree of tameness on the Share list, of which the sellers against the market availed to hammer prices, by putting out a few hundred shares on each of the speculative Stocks. New-York Central was done as low as 85¼, cash, and 85⅛, seller 20 days; Pacific, 90¾; Reading, 53¼@53; Rock Island, 59⅝; Galena, 71½; and so on. But on the second call of the list the tone of the market changed the other way, and prices, about the time the early session adjourned, were full ½ ℘ cent. higher, the best sales of Central being at 85⅜, Rock Island 60¼, Galena 72, and Reading 53½, ℘ cent. And at the Second Board, after the brief summary of the Halifax news was made public, we had another pause in prices, the market finally closing unsettled in tone, though without much variation in prices from the latest printed sales. New-York Central stood 85½; Reading, 53⅜; Rock Island, 60⅛; Galena, 71½; Pacific Mail, 91⅛@¼; and Harlem Preferred, 37@37¼. The business in Harlem and Hudson shares and bonds was firmer than on Wednesday. In Panama, the cash stock was steady, while a few contracts were put out, seller 60 days, at 116¾ ℘ cent. There was also a steady demand for Illinois Central and Michigan Guaranteed. State Stocks, in the forenoon, were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. easier on Virginias, Tennessees and Missouris; the latter, however, freely taken at 86½ ℘ cent. At the Second Board, the offering of all descriptions was moderate. In the California Sevens, some considerable sales were made at 86½@¼, and the stock appears to be gradually recovering the 7 ℘ cent. dividend recently deducted from the price. The present price is equal to about 93 ℘ cent. before the dividend.

In Money affairs we hear of sales of July and August paper, first-class, at the rate of 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, and the Discount Brokers are holding their four-months' bills for 4 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. Money, returnable at call, is freely offered to the Stock Brokers at from 3 to 4 ℘ cent., but we do not hear that any large sums are being used in this way. A number of the most active speculative Stocks are comparatively scarce on the Street. The Government received, to-day, as much as $264,000 for Customs from the steamer cargoes referred to yesterday. The disbursements of the day being $159,000 less, the Sub-Treasury gains on its balance to this extent. Since the California mail, $73,000 in Government drafts from that quarter have been presented. One of our old and leading Savings Banks, the Bowery, makes the following strong yearly showing to-day:

GENERAL LEDGER—BOWERY SAVINGS, JAN. 1.

	Par Value.	
Banking-house and lot		$100,000 00
Stock, viz:		
New-York City	$1,887,619 00	
New-York State	772,839 90	
Ohio State	456,400 00	
United States	1,000,700 00	
Williamsburg City	20,000 00	
Troy City	75,000 00	
Albany City	3,000 90	
North Carolina State	50,000 00	—$4,265,658 90
Bonds and Mortgages		3,384,250 00
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank [Deposit]		65,870 39
Cash		458,566 17
Total		$8,274,445 46
Individual Depositors		$7,818,143 20
Profit and Loss		430,635 68
Suspense Account [Dis. on St'k purch'd]		25,666 58
Total		$8,274,445 46

The following additional Fire Insurance Dividends, half-yearly, have been advertised: Rutgers, 8 ℘ cent.; Humboldt, 6 ℘ cent.; Lamar, 10 ℘ cent. The half-yearly dividend of the Bowery Savings Bank is at the rate of 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum on all sums under $500, and at the rate of 4 ℘ cent. ℘ annum on larger sums.

TRADE WITH CANADA SINCE RECIPROCITY.

Year ending June 30.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
1852	$10,509,016	$6,110,299
1853	13,140,642	7,550,718
1854	24,566,860	8,927,560
1855	27,806,020	15,136,734
1856	29,029,349	21,310,421
1857	24,262,482	22,124,296
1858	23,651,727	15,806,519

The Rochester *Union* alludes to a disagreement between the Michigan Central and Great Western and Canada Roads, growing out of the recent opening of the Detroit and Milwaukee competition. The report is that:

"The difficulty has arisen out of the new route to Milwaukee, by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which is controlled by the Great Western. The Central Company demand that the fare by the new route across Lake Michigan to Milwaukee shall be the same as that by Chicago, which is one hundred miles further. In case the demand is not complied with they declare that they will put on a line of boats between Buffalo and Detroit, and so divert as much business as possible from the Great Western Railway. In answer to this, the Great Western Company say they will put on not only boats from Grand Haven to Milwaukee, but to Chicago, thus making the Detroit and Milwaukee railway a Detroit and Chicago railway."

The Morris Canal Company pay a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent. on their Preference Shares, and 1½ ℘ cent. on the Consolidated Common Shares.

The Brooklyn Gas Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent.

The Michigan Central Company earned in December $130,108, against $170,464 same month last year. The following is the distribution of the business:

	1858.	1857.
Passengers	$57,954 30	$73,746 72
Freight	66,862 53	90,504 03
Miscellaneous	5,291 88	6,124 02
Total	$130,108 71	$170,464 77

The business on the Baltimore and Ohio Road in December was $366,861, against $466,103 same month last year. The financial year of the Company commenced with October. The receipts of the first quarter of the present year compare with those of the previous year as follows:

	1858.	1857.
October	$392,503 02	$396,191 85
November	383,159 22	361,443 38
December	336,891 01	379,259 02
Total	$1,112,523 25	$1,139,894 25

The annual report of the Norwich and Worcester Road for the year ending Dec. 1, gives the following results:

Receipts—Passengers	$111,219 75	
Freight	157,871 89	
Mail, Expresses, &c.	14,454 63	—$288,556 27
Expenses	183,189 86	
Interest	46,267 73	— 229,457 59
Net for the year		$54,098 68

The annual report of the Boston and Providence Road for the year ending Nov. 30, 1858, show

Gross earnings	$537,764 27
And the expenses	294,191 48
A net earning of 7¾ ℘ cent., or	$243,572 77

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 96⅝; Reading Railroad, 26½; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT—Receipts light; $1 38@$1 42 for White, and $1 27@$1 30 for Red. CORN advanced 2c.; New Yellow, 80c. WHISKY—An advancing tendency; sales at 26c.@27c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The COTTON market has been very active to-day: sales of 5,000 bales, at 11⅛c. for middling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 8,800 bales, at unchanged prices. The market is steady.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

There is but little inquiry for COTTON to-day, and prices are weak, with the turn in favor of buyers. At Augusta the market is in a similar condition.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY advanced to 25c. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. MESS PORK, $17. BULK MEATS—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 0c. LARD, 10⅛c.@11c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,400 bales. Sales of the week, 1,200 bales, at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 13.

COTTON unsettled; sales to-day, 1,050 bales. The sales of the week add up 3,450 bales, and the receipts 9,500. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 177,000 bales; ditto at all southern ports, 827,000 bales. Stock, 29,000 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Manchester	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Jan. 22	New-York	Glasgow
North American	Jan. 21	Portland	Liverpool
Niagara	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool
Circassian	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Niagara	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York
City of Wash'ngton	Jan. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Circassian	Jan. 6	Galway	New-York
Europa	Jan. 8	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Jan. 8	Bremen	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Moses Taylor	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Quaker City	Jan. 22	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Philadelphia	Jan. 17	New-York	Havana
Isabel	Jan. 19	Charleston	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Niagara, from Liverpool—Captain Eldridge, Miss Burwell, Mrs. Colborne, Mr. and Mrs. Chadbourne, Capt. Canfield, Dr. Mignoult, Mrs. Riva and child, Mrs. Blun and five children, Messrs. Farrel, J. Peigline, Richardson, Jackson, Gookin, DeLorme, Eyre, Merrill, Hodson, Havemeyer, Taylor, Gint, Rham, Barnevall, Shelton, Orre, Habicht, Baxter, Cleasby, Sedward, Bain.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—C. S. Wilder, O. A. Richardson and lady, B. Malbrough, Wm. Patten, G. Sawyer, L. Farragat, D. Close and family, J. Ketchum, S. R. Plumer, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 55 | Moon sets.... 3 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 34 | Gov. Island. 3 23 | Hell Gate.... 4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Steamers J. R. Thompson, Colnary, Baltimore, ——; Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Bark Fame, Kennedy, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Brigs Morancy, Tinker, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter; Yankee Blade, Darling, Montevideo, J. W. Elwell & Co; Adelphi, Johnston, Para, J. Bishop & Co.

Schooners Carthagena, Crapo, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. Arcularius, Haskell, Bath, G. L. Hatch & Co., Chas. William, Bucklin, Bath, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Georgiana, (Br.,) Bradford, St. Johns, J. W. Wheelock; Wm. Gregory, Bucklin, Attakapas, F. W. Trundie; Undine, Risley, Philadelphia, Jas. Mand; Medora, Ireland, Washington, Telfair & Horn; Burdett Hart, Thomas, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Juanna, Saxton, St. Jago, I. B. Gager; Fakir, Patton, Bristol, ——; Pleiades, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Louisa, Hallock, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell. On Wednesday at 11 A. M., when off Glen Cove, fell in with fishing smack Maggy Maria, disabled by the ice, short of provisions and fuel, captain and crew frostbitten. Supplied them, and also towed them to Sand's Point.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Augustus, Kearney, New-Orleans Dec. 22, with cotton, &c., to Wm. T. Frost. Jan. 2, in the Gulf, saw ships Wilbur Eiske and Roswell Sprague, and Br. ship Golden Light, all from New Orleans for Liverpool. The A. had fine weather and light winds until the 7th, when, to the S. W. of Hatteras, experienced a heavy southerly gale; on Sunday and Monday last had strong N. W. winds with snow.

Ship Mary Ogden, Loveland, Antwerp and Flushing Nov. 19, with mdse. to Geo. Bulkley. We could obtain no further report, as Capt. Loveland positively refused our News Boat permission to go alongside, or the universal courtesy of a line to tow by. He even vented curses upon the boat, telling our news collector to drop astern.

[Well, we must have patience with the poor sailors coming on the coast in such cold weather, and perhaps Capt. L. might have been *frost-bitten!*—ED.]

Brig Ann M. Weeks, (of Rockland,) Norwood, Savannah 12 ds., with lumber to W. A. Ellis. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy weather and severe cold. Some of the crew are slightly frost-bitten.

Schr. Medora, Savage, Rockland 7 ds., with lime to Geo. Hatch. Experienced severe cold weather in the Sound; had two men frost bitten.

Schr. Commerce, Daniels, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

SAILED—Ship Australia, for Sumatra.

Miscellaneous.

The ship White Swallow is now on the Sectional Dock, being stripped. She will be recaulked and newly coppered.

The brig Ocean Spray, arrived yesterday from Mayaguez, P. R., reports 14 ds. passage. 10th inst., off the Hook, in a dense fog, was run into by an unknown pilot-boat, which carried away the brig's monkey-rail.

The steamer Empire State, of the Fall River line, arrived at 2 P. M., being detained by fog. The captain reports having encountered but very little ice. The Commodore, from Stonington, arrived about the same time, and makes the same report respecting the fog and ice.

The Hudson River steamers, with some others, had their flags at half mast to day in consequence of the demise of Capt. Smith, of the boat Francis Skiddy.

MALAGA, Dec. 9.—The brigantine Belle, of Camden, Me., Capt York, with a general cargo, for New-York, put in here on the 7th inst., with head of foremast sprung, loss of both topmasts, topgallant and royal mast, yards, and jib-boom, but without damage to hull, and will be required to discharge only that part of cargo which may be necessary to shift the masts.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

Extracts of letters received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters:

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 23.—The schr. Woodbridge, of Baltimore, was sold at auction, and was strained throughout. Her hull and materials brought $1,482 23. She was stripped of everything, even to her masts.

The brig Minnie, of Charleston, was sold at auction; the hull and materials bringing $811 75. The metal shipped from the bark Quincy, of Boston, brought, at auction, the sum of 10⅜c. per lb. The bark Oasis is leaking badly and discharging. The bark Quincy, now taking in cargo, has been caulked, coppered, and stern fastened. Schr. Indus takes in the cargo of brig Minnie. Ship Messenger has her mainmast in. Bark Hinckley sld. yesterday with cargo and passengers of bark Parthian. Brig War Eagle sails to day. The steamers Caledonia and Atalanta lightened her of about 140 tons coal. The cargo of the Br. schr. Lord Raglan, consisting of fish and lumber, was sold at auction.

DEC. 24.—All the stores here are now on hire; to obtain one it is necessary to hire the same for a long time. In case vessels come in they will meet great difficulty to find a place to store. Schr. J. W. Connor, from Baltimore for St. Lucia, came in on Sunday with the head of her masts gone; cargo provisions; vessel tight; is now discharging.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.—The schr. Abby Whitman, from Boston, bound to Savannah, with an assorted cargo, is ashore at Body's Island.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 13—Sundown—Wind N. E., light; one schr. off shore, bound in.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 13—Sundown—Wind S. E., light; foggy. No vessels in sight.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 13—Sundown—Ship Mary Ogden going up the Bay in two of the Maryland, and one brig passing the Hook, bound in. Wind S. W.; foggy on the water; great quantities of drift ice in the Bay.

Spoken, &c.

Chrysolite—schr., of and for New-York from Sagua, Jan. 5, lat. 30 20, lon. 77 20.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER NIAGARA, AT HALIFAX.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 4, Canvass Back, at Shanghae; Cora, at Table Bay; 13th, Cashmere, at do.; Dec. 28, American Eagle, at Deal; 27th, Lochiibo, at Cardiff, for Brazil, dismasted.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Dec. 25, Carlyle, at Liverpool; 26th, Belle of the Ocean, at do.; 28th, Home, at do. 25th, Anna, at Bremen; 27th, Orizimbo, at Deal; 28th, J. Clapp, at Bremen; Pequit and Callendar, at Havre; 26th, James Nesmith, at do.

Arrived from Charleston—Dec. 25, B. Cushing, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Dec. 25, Switzerland, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Nov. 9, Wm. M. Dodge, at Table Bay.

Sailed for New-York—Oct. 26, S. H. Talbot, from Manila; 23d, N. B. Palmer, from Woosung; Dec. 25, American Congress, from Deal; Silacia, from the Clyde; Dreadnought, from Liverpool; 30th, Great Western, from do.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Dec. 25, Allan and Anglo-Saxon, from Deal; 28th, Euxine, and G. E. Walsh, from do. 29th Horizon and Henry Cook, from do.

Sailed for Savannah—Dec. 28, Harmony and Highland Light, from Deal; 31st, Albatross, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Nov. 29, S. Glover, from Calcutta; 13th, Philadelphia, from Table Bay; Dec. 29, Pocahontas, from Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 29, bark Ellen Morrison, from Wilmington, N. C., disg. Brigs O'Brien, of and from Machias, do.; Arcade, of and from Wilmington, N. C., do.; Paragon, of Boston, from do., do.; Rainbow, of and from New-Haven, do. Schr. Meteor, of and from Bridgeport, do.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to engage with a family going to California; she would wait on the family during the passage; is an excellent nurse, and would be willing to pay a part of the passage. She is a first-class cook, and has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 15th-st., opposite Palace Garden.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—Just opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very fine, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. [illegible] 6th-av., above Waverley-place.